Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7½.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the popular Tragedian,
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Whose engagement has proved the triumph of the season.
LAST NIGHT OF MACBETH.
Thursday Evening, Dec. 18th, will be presented for the LAST TIME, Shakspeare's Tragedy of
MACBETH, King of Scotland.
MACBETH.....Mr. J. W. BOOTH
Lady Macbeth.....Miss ...
GRAND DANCE.....Miss JENNIE ...
To conclude with the farce of the
DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.
Friday, Benefit of Mr. Booth.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.
NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL.
Will take place at
Metropolitan Hall,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22d, 1862,
To celebrate the
Landing of the Pilgrims of 1620.
The evening will be devoted to a social reunion of natives of New England and their friends, and will be interspersed with songs and speeches, closing with an old-fashioned
YANKEE SUPPER,
Comprising the various dishes peculiar to that people.
Admission to Hall, including Supper—50 Cents.
Tickets for sale by Root & Cady, 95 Clark street; H. Miller, corner of Lake and Clark streets; ... & Co., stationers, 149 Lake street, and ... corner of Washington and Clark streets.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE. Last three nights of
J. WILKES BOOTH.
The brilliant engagement of this talented young Tragedian must positively end with the present week. In answer to the numerous requests for the repetition of the favorite pieces the management respectfully announce the following Plays have been selected for the last three nights of the engagement, for which seats may now be secured.
Thursday, Dec. 18, Shakspeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.
MACBETH.....Mr. J. W. BOOTH
FRIDAY, DEC. 19—BENEFIT OF MR. BOOTH, When he will appear in Tragedy and Comedy. Shakspeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK.....Mr. J. W. BOOTH
To conclude with Shakspeare's Comedy of
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
PETRUCHIO.....Mr. J. W. BOOTH
Saturday, Dec. 20th, Shakspeare's Tragedy of RICHARD III.
DUKE OF GLOSTER.....Mr. J. W. BOOTH

BRYAN HALL.
GOTTSCHALK.
The public are respectfully informed that L. M. GOTTSCHALK, the eminent Pianist and Composer, will have the honor of giving in Chicago,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
Friday and Saturday Evenings, Dec. 19 & 20,
when he will perform some of his latest compositions which have caused so great a sensation in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Arrangements have been made with the celebrated Prima Donna,
Miss Carlotta Patti,
the principal star of the Italian Opera, from the Academies of Music of New York and Boston, to appear jointly with Mr. L. M. Gottschalk. The programme will be entirely changed each performance.
Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. BEHRENS.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Tickets may be purchased and reserved seats secured for either of the two concerts, at the music store of H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, commencing on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M. Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MABIE'S
WINTER GARDEN,
On Washington street, (op. the Court House.)
Performance every evening, and on Saturday afternoon.
Thursday Evening, Nov. 27th, first appearance of NAT AUSTIN, the Clown and MADAME JEANETTE ENGLER, the Tight Rope Dancer.
BEN STONE.....Equestrian Director
GEO. S. COLE.....
MABIE'S MENAGERIE is composed of ten cages containing wild animals, including the Double Horned Rhinoceros, Elephants and Camels, Performing Animals, under the control of Lion ... WORTH, the Lion King, and those wonderful performers the Gymnastic Elephants, introduced by their trainer STEWART CRAVEN. The Circus Department is composed of the following Artists:
JAMES MELVILLE,
MADAM LOUISA MELVILLE, BEN STONE, WATERMAN, W. KINCADE, GEO. SLOMAN, HAZLETT, J. H. WHITNEY, S. B. ... LENIER, and those youthful prodigies, Masters ...
Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children ... Pit 25 cents—no half price.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
No improper characters admitted.

Auction Sales.

READY MADE CLOTHING
Cloths, Cassimeres, Dry Goods, Prints, Boots and Shoes, Gloves and Gauntlets, Yankee Notions, ... Goods, Sleigh Robes, Blankets, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On Thursday and Friday, Dec. 18 and 19, at 9½ o'clock each day, at our salesrooms, Nos. 46 & 48 Dearborn street, we will sell a large stock of the above goods.
Without reserve, for Cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
Household Furniture and other Merchandise
AT AUCTION.
On Saturday, Dec. 20, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
53 LAKE STREET.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
ONE OF THE FINEST
Furniture Houses in Chicago
AT AUCTION.
For the purpose of closing the Chicago branch of the business.
We will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 23d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Store of Aaron Shaw, 27 Lake street, the entire stock, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room and library Furniture, Parlor Sets, double and single, in solid Rosewood, covered with Brocatelle and Plush, Rep, mahogany and black walnut, all styles, Chamber Sets, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, and oak, with very rich marble tops; oak and black walnut Extension Tables; marble-top Side Boards, Library Chairs, Tables and Book Cases. Wardrobes in rosewood, elaborately carved with French Plate Mirror Doors, oak ... richly carved Hat Trees, with marble tops, ... Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Mirrors, ... Fancy Tables, Willow Work Baskets, &c., &c., together with a large amount not specified in this notice, ... consisting of one of the best assorted stocks to be found in Chicago.
Parties purchasing at this sale can have their goods stored in a clean, safe place for three or four weeks free of charge.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
53 LAKE STREET.
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE & TABLE CUTLERY
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on Thursday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 53 Lake street, 12 Crates of White Granite Crockery, by the crate, a large invoice of assorted Glassware, and a fine invoice of Table Cutlery.
Also—On Jan. 7th, a catalogue sale of 17 crates J. Edwards & Sons' White Granite Ware, assorted.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
53 LAKE STREET.
CATALOGUE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on Thursday evening, Dec. 18th, at 7 o'clock, at our room, 53 Lake street, a fine collection of splendid Oil Paintings. The above paintings will be on exhibition Wednesday afternoon and evening, and Thursday, prior to the sale. The sale will continue but one evening, and all will be sold regardless of cost.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
53 LAKE STREET.
Our regular annual sale of elegant
Bohemian, French China and Parian Ware
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 2 and 7 P. M., at our Sales Room, 53 Lake street, the most elegant assortment of Bohemian, French, China and Parian ware ever exhibited in this city. The assortment is so extensive and varied that it cannot be described by advertisement. In it will be found articles of great beauty and utility. The goods will be on exhibition the morning of the day of sale, and it will be an excellent opportunity for persons desiring to purchase. Ladies are specially invited to call and examine the goods, even though they do not wish to purchase. The attention is to be an attractive one.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Lecture Season.

BISHOP DUGGAN'S LECTURE.
BISHOP DUGGAN will deliver a Lecture, by request,
AT BRYAN HALL,
On Thursday Evening, 18th instant,
at Half-past Seven o'clock,
For the Benefit of the Poor.
SUBJECT—Reminiscences of the Bishop's recent visit to Rome, and a description of the ceremonials of the canonization of the Japanese Martyrs.
Tickets 25 cents. They may be obtained at the Music Stores of Messrs. Root & Cady, and H. M. Higgins, and at the Book Store of Mr. J. J. ..., 58 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two large ... furnished rooms for rent with board at 57 ... street, between State and Wabash ... Also, a few day boarders taken. References required.

BOARDING.—Three ... Rooms to rent, with board at 18 Michigan avenue. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—A suit of ... front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, ... had at 75 Monroe street; also, board for two ... rooms.

BOARDING. A few ... can find a good boarding house at ... near the corner of Wells street, North Side.

TAKEN UP—A Brindle Cow, ... years old. The owner can have the same by calling on JACOB ERICKSON, on ... avenue bridge.

FOUND.—A red and white spotted Cow came into the premises of the subscriber about ten days ago, and has since been ... The owner can have her by calling at ... on Cedar street, proving property and paying for this advertisement. THOS. DOUGALL.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In drawing of Nov. 29th, 1862, No. ... drew $100,000; No. ... drew ...; No. ... drew ...; No. ... drew .... Circulars of information furnished free. The highest price paid for doubloons, American Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall street, New York.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year.....$10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week.....20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year.....8.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months.....5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year.....5.00
Tri-Weekly, 6 mo's 3.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00).....2.00
....7.00
....15.00
..... and 1 to getter up of 30.00
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address, "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

THE NEWS.

We devote a large share of our space to details of the great battle of Saturday before Fredericksburg. The pressure upon our columns thus excludes comments, were such necessary. The graphic sketches furnished of the carnage in our lines, will be perused with tearful interest; with pride that our sons and brothers fought so well; with hope, for out of such valor must come the victory of the Union. There is no cause for discouragement to the Union men. The hour that glooms the present hour presages the day near at hand when these noble sons of ours will be led against a foe whose strongest bastions lie low in the death of the monster iniquity in whose defence they have been moved to rebellion.

From the Lower Mississippi we have intelligence of the blowing up of the Federal gunboat Cairo on the Yazoo River by a rebel torpedo. No lives were lost.

The news from Gen. Grant's and Gen. Curtis' columns promises new activity in that part of the field of war, seconded by ... our special Washington dispatch to the same effect.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18, 1862.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth District, held at Sparta today, Walter D. McIndoe, present Provost Marshal of Wisconsin, was nominated by ... for both terms, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Luther Hanchett, ... one dissenting voice.

The schooner Franklin of Sheboygan, coming into the harbor ran against the pier and immediately sunk. She had fourteen feet of water. She has a cargo of wheat.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1862.

The following Western officers wounded at Fredericksburg, have arrived at Georgetown Hospitals: Lieut. A. R. Norris, 20th ...; Jas. W. Wallace, 4th Ohio; ... Smith, 29th Indiana.

... more wounded from Fredericksburg arrived to-day. The body of Gen. ..., late of Pittsburgh, killed at Fredericksburg, arrived here to-day for embalming.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1862.

The State caucus resolved to labor with the President about the emancipation proclamation, and so appointed Crittenden, ... of Missouri, and Crisfield of Maryland, a committee to persuade the President that it is his duty to withdraw his proclamation to free the slaves. All the pressure these border States bring to bear on the President is to be employed in this behalf.

Mr. Willey of Virginia, and Henderson of ..., and Representatives Casey of ..., Maynard and Clements of Tennessee, and the whole West Virginia delegation in the House, refuse to have anything to do with these proceedings.

The ... Florida colonization project ... warmly recommended to the President by a delegation of Congressmen headed by the President, and by Major Generals ..., and Cassius M. Clay. He ... 20,000 negro emigrants to colonize.

Mr. Buchanan is out in still another letter in the *National Intelligencer*, replying in controversy with Gen. Scott. He attempts to show that extra supplies of arms were not forwarded to Southern States, by ... as evidence a report of Lieut. ..., of Ohio, when a member of the ... Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Meredith of Indiana, has been arrested for misconduct in the re... on a charge for failing to obey an order from Gen. Doubleday. His ... three separate orders were ... by three of Gen. Doubleday's ... at the same moment. He could not ... was the last one issued.

... has not yet signed the bill ... division of Western Virginia, and ... thought doubtful.

The appointments of pension surgeons for Indiana are as follows: Wm. ... Scaville; A. D. Blackstone, Marion ... Mathew Bunnel, Lebanon.

... to Congress for an air line railroad ... of Rocks was presented yesterday ... shows that a road from Point of ... thence to Cumberland, ... partially completed road to Connellsville and on to Pittsburgh would shorten the ... of travel between Washington ... 110 miles, and between Washington and Wheeling 166 miles.

... having been made against the man... of the 4th Ohio convalescent camp ... Georgetown, Secretary Gangwire, of the Soldiers' Relief Association, has ... and pronounces them groundless.

... Kerrigan of New York city ... of the under-tow and liquor ... drunk last night, and went to ... and commenced denouncing the ... traitor. He got into a fight ... patriotic gentlemen who took Lincoln's ..., and was arrested by the police. ... martyr after the pattern of ...

... evening, Lieut. Ryan, 7th Wis., ... arrested and confined in the Old ..., for going home without leave. ... court martial examined with ...

... McDowell Court of Inquiry, McDowell's Quartermaster was examined, proving McDowell supported his army to a ... extent off rebel property.

... Lieber, the eminent writer on ..., Major Gens. Hitchcock, Hartsuff ..., and Brig. Gen. Martindale, ... appointed by the Secretary of War ... the Articles of War, and to ... regulations for the government of ... in the field.

... events have been ... the West within a few ... it is now admitted in semi... ... that Jeff. Davis went West with ... to concentrate the rebel arms ... upon Rosecrans at Nashville. ... possibly compel some modifications. Unless some such change ... the rebel movements, ... to the West for substantial ... shall fairly offset Eastern reverses.

... Ewing of Ohio is in town ... several interviews with ... and endeavoring to impress on ... the concentration of forces, ... purpose—a policy—and other ... of the hour.

..., Dec. 18.—The bill of Representatives, to indemnify the State of ... for expenses incurred in connection with ... Indian disturbances, appropriating ... for that purpose.

... appropriation for the coming ... $60,000,000. This does not ... appropriation for the California ... for which a special grant of ... made, which it is presumed ...

..., Dec. 18.—The N. Y. *Herald's* ... special says: ... M. C. was arrested last ... openly denouncing President ...

..., Dec. 18.—The reported raid ... & Co., into Kentucky, ... purely sensational. The ... received from Col. John ... between State street and the United States ... to the Cumberland; ... of the enemy being ... River in the vicinity of ... Glasgow, and apprehend ... this part of Kentucky, ... guerrillas at ... and Caseyville; ...

... heavy rains in this section. ... three feet, and is now ... the largest boats. The ... rapidly, and is nearly ...

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bank full; it has risen some eighteen or twenty feet at Terre Haute, and twelve or fifteen feet at Vincennes. No serious damage was done by the floods in this vicinity. No boats passed to-day but the regular packets, except the Miller, tow-boat, with barges. Weather clear and cold.

No more goods will be permitted to go up the Green River. The Hetty Gilmore has been hauled in, and still remains here in suspense.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

A Federal Gunboat Blown up by a Rebel Torpedo.

VESSEL LOST---MEN ALL SAVED.

The Situation on the Lower Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Dec. 18, 1862.

From Executive Officer Haslett, of the gunboat Cairo, just arrived in the steamer Marmora, I have the following particulars of the disaster to this vessel. It seems Capt. Selfridge of the gunboat Cairo, was placed in command of an expedition up the Yazoo intended to clear that river for future operations. He had his own craft, the Pittsburg, the Signal and Marmora. On last Friday at noon the little fleet had gone up the Yazoo about twenty miles, and was nearly opposite but a little below Haines' Bluff, when her lookout discovered suspicious lines leading to the shore, which were soon pronounced attachments to torpedoes. Her progress was nearly stopped, and by order of Capt. Selfridge, men in boats were sent out to take up the torpedoes, when an explosion took place under the side of the steamer Cairo, blowing a hole twelve feet square in her hull, just aft of her bow guns. Of course she sank rapidly, resting in twenty-eight feet of water. Not a man was killed, and what is more strange, none were seriously hurt from the bursting of the torpedo. Her officers and crew were taken on board the Marmora, and after five demijohns filled with powder, having friction, primer and lines attached, had been taken up, the fleet returned to the mouth of the river, where the Mramora was detached by the commanding officer of the fleet, to bring the Cairo's officers and men to this port.

Nothing was saved from the Cairo but her pennant, which floated on the water. The Cairo had 168 men and officers on board. It was indeed a marvelous escape.

About half a regiment of rebel troops, probably lately engaged in planting torpedoes, were seen encamped upon the shore; but they did not seem inclined to dispute the passage of our fleet.

The fleet, on its passage, before leaving the Mississippi River, was fired upon at Milliken's Bend, and one man on the Cairo wounded.

The Cairo was one of the gunboats engaged in the fight at Fort Pillow, on the 10th of May last, when she was sunk. She also bore a hand in the Memphis battle, in the latter firing the first gun at the enemy. She has fought her last battle, as it will be impossible to raise her.

A letter of the 14th inst. from your correspondent in Admiral Porter's fleet, en route for the Yazoo River, just received, says both banks of the river just below Helena, are infested with rebel guerillas, constantly firing upon steamers.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers are likely to be raised considerably by the present rains, which will cause the Mississippi to raise. Water is much needed for the fleet. The steamer City of Madison arrived at Helena with rebel prisoners in convoy of the gunboat Lexington, and passed down on Monday last.

These prisoners are to be landed eight miles below Vicksburg. Eight died before reaching Helena.

Fort Curtis, now building at Helena, is rapidly approaching completion.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Dec. 16, via CAIRO, Dec. 18.

The river has fallen here for the past forty-eight hours. Every body in doors. Not much news stirring. It has been reported here that a large body of rebel cavalry has crossed the Tennessee River lately, intending to break communication between Columbus and Corinth, thus cutting off our supplies.

[CAIRO, Dec. 18.—Last Friday, at noon, the gunboat Cairo, when twenty-one miles above the mouth of the Yazoo River, and two miles below Haines' Bluff, was blown up by a torpedo. In nine minutes she sunk in six fathoms of water. Nothing but her signal staff and chimneys are to be seen. Singular to say, no one was hurt, but the boat, with her entire armament and outfit, is lost. The crew, taken from the wreck by the ram Queen of the West, have all arrived at Cairo on the Marmora.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The War in Kentucky—Important Rumors and Movements.

WINTER QUARTERS IN THE KANAWHA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Dec. 18, 1862.

There seems to be some apprehension of another raid into Kentucky by Morgan's guerillas, and preparations are making to meet them.

Major General Granger's army that moved out from Cincinnati, is at Richmond, which is the key to the routes to East Tennessee through the mountains. Granger is fortifying that place, and has a large force. The advance of his army is ready and will probably move on Saturday. Its destination, and the object of the move are contraband at present, but important results are looked for.

The army of the Kanawha has gone into winter quarters or rather into winter without quarters, and is scattered from New Creek to Point Pleasant. Gen. Cox has his headquarters at Marietta. There will be no movement there for some time.

A Commission, with Major Fitch of the 115th Ohio, as President, and Major Corwine as Judge Advocate, is in session here, examining witnesses in the cases of Capts. Suydam and Johnston of the gunboat fleet, on the charge, it is understood, of cowardice. Five witnesses have been examined but their testimony has not transpired.

CAIRO, Dec. 18.—The gunboat Cairo was destroyed by a torpedo in Yazoo River last Friday at noon.

The Cairo, Signal and Marmora were abreast, the Pittsburg and Queen just in the rear, when a torpedo, which had not been discovered, exploded under the port bow of the Cairo, literally tearing away the entire forward part of the boat.

The concussion and report were tremendous. Every person on board was knocked down. In nine minutes nothing but her signal staffs and chimneys were to be seen above water, and the boat, with her armament, is an entire loss. She had just been completely refitted and clad in front with railroad iron. She carried thirteen guns, was built at Mound City and was the lightest and fleetest of iron clads. Five torpedoes were taken up before the expedition returned.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Dec. 18, 1862.

By an order issued from the Adjutant General's office, the permission given to recruiting officers from old regiments to enter the camps of rendezvous at Milwaukee or Madison for the purpose of enlisting drafted men, is revoked.

After the organization of companies drafted men are allowed ten days to enlist in old regiments.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 17.—This morning the Baltimore mail boat brought down 103 Confederate prisoners captured at Antietam, many of whom were wounded. There is no truth whatever in the report that Gen. Banks or Gen. Emory are co-operating in North Carolina with Gen. Foster and the troops in Gen. Dix's Department.

From Bermuda.

NEW YORK, December 18.—A steamer from Bermuda reports several vessels loaded with arms, ammunition and stores for the rebels. The steamer Cornubia, painted a lead color, had sailed, doubtless to run the blockade.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

THE SITUATION AFTER THE BATTLE.

WHAT REBEL OFFICERS SAY OF IT.

Our Loss Foots Up 13,000 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Partial List of Western Wounded.

Thrilling Details of Bravery and of Slaughter.

OUR INFANTRY LITERALLY MOWN DOWN.

Fearful Carnage of our Forces.

Scenes and Incidents of the Day.

The Battle of Saturday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1862.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War expect to leave to-morrow for Fredericksburg to investigate facts concerning the late battle.

E. G. Corwine is understood to be a candidate for the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior in case Usher should be made Secretary.

The National Wine Fair which had been announced for committee for 1st of January has been postponed.

The President is understood to have said that he has made up his mind as to the appointment of Smith's successor, but has told no one, not even Smith himself, of it. He will not until the nomination is sent to the Senate. This will be done as soon as Smith is confirmed District Judge, which will be probably at the first executive session they have.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 18, 1862.

Yesterday the rebels sent, under a flag of truce, a request that we would bury our dead. A burying party accordingly went over and continued their labors during the truce.

Col. Walton, Chief of Longstreet's artillery, informed some of our officers that the rebel infantry force engaged on Sumner's front on Saturday was only two brigades, but that they had a large reserve near by. He said that our men exhibited the greatest bravery, but he considered the rebel position impregnable, and that a force of 500,000 would find it impossible to carry the hights in the face of their batteries.

The rebel loss was small compared with ours, from the fact they were protected by a stone wall and rifle pits.

Our losses, as heretofore reported have been considerably decreased by the arrival of stragglers.

The enemy took nearly 800 prisoners from us, a considerable portion of whom were absent from their camps when we evacuated the south side of the river.

The prisoners taken on both sides have been paroled.

It is stated that Lee and Longstreet come down to-day and held a conversation with some of our officers.

The flag of truce was withdrawn to-night after all our dead were buried.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The Joint Committee of Congress, on the Conduct of the War, in pursuance of Senator Wilkinson's resolution, adopted today, left Washington to-night for the Rappahannock, to inquire into the facts connected with late events near Fredericksburg. They are accompanied by Senator Wilson and several others.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus describes the carnage of Saturday:

It is not using too strong an expression to say that in this battle we were butchered. The loss of the enemy, in comparison with our own, must be insignificant. More than half the division of Gen. French were placed *hors du combat* before they had fired a shot, having orders to withhold their fire, charge bayonets and rush upon the entrenchments. They anticipated no obstacle until they should meet in a hand-to-hand fight for the crest of the first range of hills; but how little they knew that they had to deal with an enemy lying close upon the soft earth behind a low stone wall and half destroyed fence, which we had not taken into our calculations as obstacles. The enemy watched the approach of French until every man in battle line came under the aim of the best sharpshooters in the rebel army. In an instant, almost before the fence itself was discovered to be an obstacle, a long thick line of flame and smoke streamed above the fence and wall, and the moment the first volley was fired, sixty pieces of artillery, charged with grape and canister, sent their infernal contents straight through our advancing lines, raking them in front and upon both flanks.

Destruction so terrible never before has been seen during this war. French went into the battle with 7,000 men. Two days after the battle only 1,200 men have reported themselves. The entire loss of the corps of Couch, consisting of the divisions of Howard, French and Hancock, and which on the morning of the battle contained forty regiments, old and new, amounting to at least 20,000, is now 10,000. I think the official reports will not vary from this estimate more than 5,000, over or under.

The losses in Reynolds' corps of Franklin's grand division, which were at first supposed to be but 2,000, are to-night considered by some of Franklin's staff officers nearly 4,000.

The following, based upon official reports, as far as made out, and upon estimates of those who have the best facilities for judging of the losses, is as near correct as can be obtained up to this time:

Right Grand Division of Sumner—second corps, Couch's—Howard's division—960; Hancock's division, 3,300; French's division, 1,900. Ninth corps, Willcox's—Sturgis' division, 925; Getty's division, 400. Total 7500.

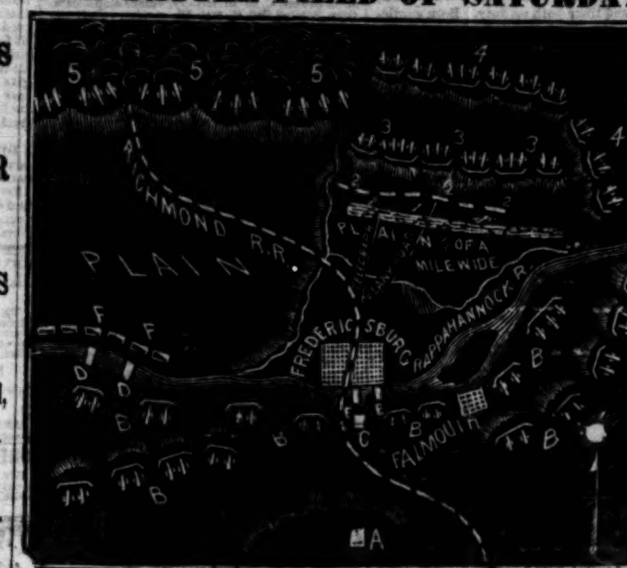
Centre Grand Division, Hooker—5th corps, Butterfield's and Humphrey's division, 1,500; Griffin's division, 1,300; Syke's, 150. Total, 2,950. Left Grand Division—Franklin—1st corps, Reynolds—Gibbons' division, 600; Mead's division, 1,250; Doubleday's division, 150; total, 2,800. Sixth corps, Smith's, 200.

Total Right Grand Division, 7,085; total Centre Grand Division, 2,950; total Left Grand Division, 3,050. Entire total, 13,085.

It is believed that these figures will fall under rather than exceed the official reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Three steamers arrived this morning from Aquia, bringing up between 1,500 and 2,000 wounded soldiers and

THE BATTLE FIELD OF SATURDAY.



REFERENCES TO CUT.

A—Phillips House, where Gen. Burnside viewed the fight.
B, B, B, 1—Federal batteries.
C—Gen. Sumner's headquarters during the day.
D, D—Gen. Franklin's pontoons.
E, E, 1—Gen. Sumner's pontoons.
F, F, F—Gen. Franklin's line of battle.

1, 1, 1—Long low stone wall masking rebel sharpshooters.
2, 2, 2—Range of rebel rifle-pits.
3, 3, 3—First line of rebel works.
4, 4, 4—Second line of rebel works.
5, 5, 5—Range of thickly wooded heights, with masked rebel batteries.

several corpses. A few of the wounded were dangerously so, but a majority were able to walk to the hospitals. A great many of the wounded were sent to Point Look-Out.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]
PHILLIPS HOUSE, HEADQRS. OF GEN. SUMNER,
OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
Saturday—Midnight, Dec. 13, 1862.

The battle of Fredericksburg, which has been raging since 10 o'clock this morning, without a moment's pause, was closed by darkness to-night.

In its duration, its intensity, if not also in the losses it has occasioned, it caps the climax of the whole series of the battles of the campaign. The nation will stand aghast at the terrible price which has been paid for its life when the realities of the battle-field of Fredericksburg are spread before it.

Unhappily, like many of our engagements, though serving to illustrate the splendid valor of our troops, it has failed to accomplish the object sought. The sequel alone can tell whether the work of to-day is to be the prelude to a glorious victory or an ignominious defeat. But the result thus far leaves us with a loss of from 10,000 to 15,000 men, and absolutely nothing gained. Along the whole line the rebels hold their own. Again and again we have hurled forward our masses on their position. At each time the hammer was broken on the anvil!

I have no heart, in the mood which the events of to-day have inspired, to write other than a bald record of facts. Whatever there was in the battle scene of picturesque and sublime—and viewed merely as a spectacle, a great battle displays these qualities in a way that no manifestation of natural forces or of human energy ever can—must shrink and shrivel before the awful earnestness of the issue. Of course, at this moment it is impossible to give more than the most general impressions,—the phenomena of a battle are too multitudinous and complicated for the resources of any one observer; and the man does not live who can reproduce with life and truth the reality of even the smallest engagement.

The theatre of operations to-day extended from Fredericksburg on the right, and down the south side of the Rappahannock for two miles. The accompanying diagram, together with a brief description, may serve to make the account a little clearer.

Immediately behind the town of Fredericksburg the land forms a plateau or smooth field, running back for about a third of a mile. It then rises for forty or fifty yards forming a ridge of ground, which runs along to the left for about a quarter of a mile, where it abuts at Hazel Dell, a ravine formed by the Hazel River, which empties into the Rappahannock west of the town. At the foot of the ridge runs the telegraph road, flanked by a stone wall. This eminence was studded with rebel batteries. To the right, along up the river, the ridge prolongs itself to opposite Falmouth and beyond; and here, too, batteries were planted on every advantageous position. Back of the first ridge is another plateau, and then a second terrace of wooded hills, where a second line of fortifications were placed. Between the rear of the town and the first ridge, a canal runs right and left, and empties into the river some distance above Falmouth.

This plain, of a third of a mile deep, between the suburbs of Fredericksburg and the first ridge of hills, was the theatre of operations of the right grand division of the army, under Maj. Gen. Sumner. On this narrow theatre our brave troops surged and swept, forward and backward, in the tide of battle, for ten long hours.

A word now on the scene of operations of the left grand division.

From the lower part of the town the ridge on which it is built slopes abruptly down to a comparatively level or undulating country, which stretches for some miles down the Rappahannock. About a couple of miles down the river, it rises into a wooded slope. At a point a mile and a half below Fredericksburg, two pontoons had been thrown across on Thursday morning, and on Friday the whole of the left grand division, under the command of Maj. Gen. Franklin, had marched over the river. Daylight of Saturday found the force drawn up in battle array on this broad plain skirting the Rappahannock.

The battle ground, though very marshy in some places, presented a fine field for military evolutions. The turnpike leading to Fredericksburg runs about one-half a mile from and nearly parallel to the river. Beyond is the railroad, and still further beyond, the woody range of hills in which the enemy were strongly entrenched. About a mile and a half from Fredericksburg, nearly on the river edge, is situated A. N. Barnord's stone mansion, after the English style.

The line of battle, as it appeared in the morning, was as follows: The 6th army corps, under Gen. Smith (Franklin's old force), on the right, composed of three divisions, namely: Gen. Newton on the extreme right and rear, Gen. Burke on the centre, and Gen. Howe on the left.

The 1st army corps, Gen. Reynolds', extending still further to the left, drawn up in the following order: Gen. Gibbons' division on the right, connecting with Gen. Howe's; Gen. Meade's, centre, and Gen. Doubleday, left, fronting to the southward and resting nearly on the river. This constituted the order in which our forces were drawn up, there being three distinct lines of battle.

Opposed to our right, under Gen. Sumner, was the rebel left, under command of Gen. Longstreet. Opposed to our left, under Gen. Franklin, was the rebel right, under Gen. Jackson. Gen. Lee, Generalissimo of the Southern army, was in person in command of the Confederate forces during the whole day.

The plan of Gen. Burnside, agreed upon in council of war, was to endeavor to pierce the rebel centre. Early on the morning of Saturday, the order was given that Sumner's left, composed of the 9th army corps, under command of Gen. Willcox, should be extended until it reached Franklin's right—thus forming a continuous line of battle along the river for two miles, the left resting on the river at the point where the lower pontoons cross, and the right on Fredericksburg. The left wing, comprising the whole of Franklin's command, (50,000 men,) should then be swung round, as on a pivot formed by Sumner's extreme right, resting on Fredericksburg. If successful in this maneuvre, Franklin would divide the rebel line, take possession of the railroad, (the line of retreat), and come in on the flank of the rebel works back of Fredericksburg. While this movement was being developed, a division was to be sent up from Gen. Sumner's command, by the plank road, to storm the ridge. If there should be any failure in this, it was hoped the co-operation of Franklin would presently make success certain. Hooker's corps was destined to act as a reserve.

The dawn of Saturday found the forces distributed as thus indicated. It was a fine Virginia morning—mild and balmy as a September day, though the mist and fog of a late Indian summer hung over the field of battle. About 8 o'clock, the Phillips House (the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, about a mile from the river on the north side, and where, by the kind hospitality of the large-hearted old soldier, I had been staying for some time during a spell of camp fever) was the scene of a numerous assemblage of officers. General Burnside and Gen. Hooker joined General Sumner here, and the balcony and grounds in front were filled with officers and aides.

It was with alarm and pain I found a general want of confidence and gloomy forebodings among some men whose sound judgment I had learned to trust. The plan of attacking the rebel stronghold directly in front would, it was feared, prove a most hazardous enterprise, and one of which there is no successful example in military history. It was doubted that the co-operation of the right and left, according to the programme, would admit of practical executions, and things were generally at loose ends. "The chess-board," said Napoleon at Wagram, "is dreadfully confused; there is but I that see through it." We all see that the first part of the remark was applicable to our own case. But did we all feel equally confident that there was in our case an "I" that "saw through it?"

About 11½ o'clock I crossed the Rappahannock on the upper pontoon bridge, and passed through the town of Fredericksburg, along the main street. At this time brisk skirmishing was going on in the outskirts of the town, the rebel sharp-shooters stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground as our skirmishers advanced. Caroline, or Main street, was occupied by Gen. Kimball's, Gen. Ferrero's, Acting Gen. Zook's brigade, with portions of Hancock's division; the latter, with artillery, lined the bank of the river in the neighborhood of the middle crossing, which is just below the railroad bridge. Other troops from the corps of Generals Willcox and Couch occupied the other streets of the town nearer the line of advance. Our batteries replied across the river, covering the advance of our forces.

In the meantime Franklin had been for a couple of hours briskly engaged with the enemy on the left. The force in Fredericksburg had driven the rebels out of the suburbs of the town and rested their column on the canal. The time had now come to attempt an advance on the rebel position.

The orders were to move rapidly; charge up the hill and take the batteries at the point of the bayonet. Orders easy to give, but, ah! how hard of execution!

Look at the position to be stormed.

There is a bare plateau of a third of a mile, which the storming party will have to cross. In doing so they will be exposed to the fire, first, of the enemy's sharpshooters, posted behind a stone wall running along the base of the ridge—of a double row of rifle-pits on the rise of the crests—of the heavy batteries behind strong field works that stud the top of the hill—of a powerful infantry force now lying concealed behind these—of a plunging fire from the batteries on the lower range—of a double enfilading fire from "cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them." Sebastopol was not half as strong.

The line of battle was formed by Couch's corps, (the 2d,) composed of the divisions of French, Hancock and Howard, the left of the line abutting on Sturgis' division of Willcox's corps, (the 9th.) The first advanced was French's composed of the brigades of Kimball, Morris and Weber, supported by Hancock's division, consisting of the brigades of Caldwell, Zook and Meagher.

Forming his men under cover of a small knoll in the rear of the town, skirmishers were deployed to the left toward Hazel Dell: Sturgis, supporting at the same time, moved up, and rested on a point on the railroad.

The moment they exposed themselves on the railroad, forth burst the deadly hail. From the rifle-pits came the murderously-aimed missiles; from the batteries, tier above tier, on the terraces, shot planes of fire; from the enfilading cannon, distributed on the arc of a circle two miles in extent, came across showers of shot and shell.

Imagine, if you can, for my resources are unequal to the task of telling you, the situation of that gallant but doomed division.

Across the plain for a while they swept undaunted. Across the plain for a while they swept under this fatal fire. They were literally mowed down. The bursting shells make great gaps in their ranks; but these are presently filled by the "closing up" of the line. For fifteen immortal minutes at least they remain under this fiery surge. Onward they go, though their ranks grow fearfully thin. They have passed over a greater part of the interval and have almost reached the base of the hill, when brigade after brigade of rebels rise up on the crest and pour in fresh volleys of musketry at short range. To those who, through the glass, looked on, it was a parlous sight indeed. Flesh and blood could not endure it. They fell back shattered and broken, amid shouts and yells from the enemy.

Gen. French's division went into the fight 6,000 strong; late at night he told me he could count but 1,500.

The fire of the rebel batteries was not the only thing from which our men had to suffer. Thinking to silence the enemy's guns, our batteries planted on the bluff, on the north side of the river, embracing the 41 siege guns, some batteries of 20-pounder Parrots, and the artillery of the left and centre opened fire. The intervening space in between 2,700 and 3,000 yards; too great a distance to calculate on the projectiles carrying with accuracy—particularly contractors' ammunition. If shell should fall short, or take an oblique direction, and explode among our troops, it would be difficult to see how a panic could be prevented. Promptly seeing this danger, Gen. Hunt, chief of artillery, instantly dispatched orders to cease firing. It was well he did so, for immediately afterward an Aid came galloping from Gen. Couch, from the other side of the river, begging that our batteries should cease, as they were actually firing into his command!

While the broken column retires to its original position in the outskirts of the town, to re-form for a new encounter, let us see what goes on on the left.

At daylight, the forces comprising the left grand division of the army, appeared drawn up in battle array on the broad plain below Fredericksburg and skirting the Rappahannock.

At early morn the 13th Massachusetts, Pennsylvania Bucktails, and two or three other regiments, were deployed in front as skirmishers, between whom and the rebel skirmishers considerable firing took place. No sooner, however, had the heavy mist cleared away, than Capt. Hall's Battery, (3d Maine,) planted at the right of Gibbons' division, opened fire upon the rebels. Artillery firing now became general along the whole line, which was returned by the rebels. Heavy siege guns in our rear, the 1st Maryland, 1st Massachusetts batteries, and battery D, 5th artillery, on the right; Capt. Ransom's and Capt. Walker's in front, and Cowan's New York, and Lieut. Harn's 3d New York Independent on the left, and other batteries, kept up a terrific fire on the rebels. Orders now came to advance, and about 9 o'clock Gibbons' and Meade's divisions commenced moving slowly forward.

Gen. Meade's command, consisting of the Pennsylvania Reserves, arranged in the following order: First brigade, embracing the 1st, 2d, 12th and 6th regiments at the left; Second brigade, 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th, centre; and third brigade, (Jackson's,) 5th, 11th and 12th, at the right.

The advance resulted in almost straightening our lines, which were before somewhat of a crescent.

Considerable resistance was met with, yet the forces continued to move forward, until at mid-day the line of battle was three-quarters of a mile in advance of where it had been at the outset. But now came the reserve fire of the enemy with terrific force. Shot, shell and canister were poured into our men from various points, while the rebel infantry appearing, fired with rapidity. Still they continued to press on. Several batteries moved forward at the same time. As our troops saw the enemy giving way, cheer after cheer rent the air.

About 1 o'clock, Gen. Meade ordered a charge, which was well executed.—the men pressing on the edge of the very crest, and skillfully penetrating by a movement on the flank, an opening which happened to occur between the Division of A. P. Hill, and Early's Brigade, captured several hundred prisoners belonging to the 61st Georgia and 31st North Carolina.

While the fight was progressing at this point, the enemy sent four heavy columns down on our left, near the river. They were handsomely repulsed and driven back, however, by Gen. Doubleday's Division, Cowan's New York and Lieut. Harn's 4th artillery, and 3d New York batteries aiding very materially in the discomfiture of the enemy. Owing to the lack of reinforcements, Gen. Meade's command was obliged to fall back a quarter of a mile, where they remained—three-quarters of a mile beyond the ground first occupied.

Very heavy musketry firing continued along the line, neither side gaining any material advantage. About 1 1-2 o'clock, the first line of battle in Gen. Gibbons' division was relieved by the second, when Tower's brigade, now commanded by Col. Root, charged over an open field beyond the railroad, and down into the edge of the woods, occupying the breastworks which the enemy had constructed here, and capturing 200 prisoners belonging to the 36th North Carolina and a South Carolina regiment. Gen. Gibbon was severely wounded in the right hand. They held their own for some time, but were eventually compelled to fall back. The 2d Maine battery advanced with Gibbon's division. When it fell back, three guns were left to bear upon the advancing enemy. An order came at that moment to cease firing, as the force coming from the woods were our own men. When it had advanced, however, to within fifty yards, the commander of the battery became convinced that they were rebels, and moving on to capture this battery, five guns were opened upon them, but after five rounds had been fired, the battery was ordered to fall back. Having fallen back, the captain called for volunteers, to return and bring off the battery. Sergeant Berry, Sergeant Stubbe, Corporal R. Greeley, and twelve men belonging to the 16th Maine regiment, stepped forward. The undertaking, though a hazardous one, proved successful, as the abandoned gun was brought off in safety. It was while the fight was progressing at this point that Gen. Bayard was fatally wounded. He had just reached Gen. Franklin's headquarters in a small grove of the Bernard House, and taken a seat under one of the trees, when a ball, striking a few yards in front of him, glanced and then went through his thigh, inflicting a fearful wound. He was immediately conveyed to the Bernard House and placed in charge of Dr. Phillips, Surgeon of the brigade. As he was lying on the couch the Chaplain of the Harris Light Cavalry approached and inquired if he desired him to write anything for him. "By-and-by," he replied, then turning to Surgeon Hockley, he inquired if he should be able to live forty-eight hours. A negative answer being given, he further inquired if he should die easy. Several of the Surgeons in attendance thought his life might be saved by amputating the wounded limb, but the chances were so small ... He was perfectly sensible, and never for once lost that self-possession which has always characterized him on the field of battle.

About 2 o'clock Gen. Birney's division, of Gen. Hooker's grand division, which had been delayed for some time in crossing by the enemy's shells, moved forward to the left to the support of Meade's division. Gibbons had become much cut up. The musketry fight was then very heavy, and this division suffered severely.

Adjoining the 1st corps under Reynolds was the 6th corps under Gen. Smith, presenting the following formation, in three lines of battle: Gen. Newton at the right; Gen. Burke at the centre, and Gen. Howe on the left, connecting with Reynolds' corps. At sunrise the skirmishers commenced moving forward, Gen. Vinton commanding.

About 8 o'clock the rebels opened a heavy cannonade upon the men. Some of their batteries were but a short distance away. A burning dwelling, which attracted considerable attention the night previous, was destroyed by them in order to make better their range. Martin's New York Battery, Frank's 1st New York, and Snow's 1st Maryland replied to the rebel guns with much spirit.

At 3 o'clock Gen. Newton's was withdrawn from the extreme of this corps, and took a position on the extreme right of Reynolds' command, where it was actively employed during the remainder of the day.

About 4 o'clock the 4th New Jersey were ordered to charge upon a force of the enemy near the railroad, which they did, driving them back for 100 yards or more. A superior force then appearing against them, they were forced to retire. Col. H. E. Hatch fell, wounded in the leg. The rebels ceased their artillery fire on this portion of the army about 10 o'clock in the morning. Toward evening, however, they sent a full brigade in the direction of Martin's battery, who came on with a yell, expecting to capture it. The warm reception which they received from the battery and the 2d and 4th Vermont regiments, which were acting as skirmishers, compelled them to fall back. At the same time the three lines of infantry, composed of Pratt's and Vinton's brigades, stood to arms, and advanced with fixed bayonets. Night put an end to further operations on either side, with the exception of occasional discharges from our heavy guns.

The result of the day's fighting on the left, so diversified in its character, was to give the left possession of a space about 500 yards in extent. So far as stubbornly holding its own and even gaining somewhat on the enemy, the left grand division deserves credit. It had, however, failed to perform the tactical maneuver assigned to it.

Returning to the right, I found Gen. Sumner seated on the front seat of an unyoked ambulance, at the Lacey House, directly opposite Fredericksburg, at the point where the first pontoon bridge spans the stream. The veteran soldier had been extremely desirous of crossing over and directing in person the movements of his grand division, but the Commanding General would not permit it, and as a compromise he had come down from the Phillips House, (which Gen. Burnside had made his headquarters for the day) a mile from the river, and established it here at its brink. I could not help feeling regret that the leashed old war-dog was not let loose at the throat of the enemy. Meanwhile, as Fredericksburg had become entirely too hot to visit with a decent respect for one's safety, I remained with the General in the ambulance, to follow the tide of battle as reported by constantly arriving aids and couriers.

The old man looked anxious and fearful. Things were not going well with his command. For three hours his men had been fighting at fearful odds. They were much exhausted, their loss was excessive and nothing had been accomplished. Indeed, to the test of the ear, it seemed as though they were being badly pressed. The batteries had been brought down and planted at the heads of the streets. The troops were hugging the city closely to escape the fearful fire. "Where is Franklin?" was the eager inquiry. "Everything depends on Franklin's coming up on the flank."

Franklin's position was plainly observable by the line of smoke and fire a couple of miles to our left below. He was making no nearer.

At 3 o'clock an aid arrives from Gen. Couch to say that his (Couch's) troops were advancing finely; but that Willcox was not keeping up. "Tell Gen. Willcox," replies Gen. Sumner, "tell him he must make the 9th army corps keep pace with the 2d, if he can."

At 3 1-2 o'clock, Sturgis, who has been clinging to the valley amid showers of fire, is so hotly pressed that "he hardly thinks he can hold his own till Griffin comes up."

At 4 o'clock, French reports that his right is held by a brigade (Mason's) *which is without ammunition!*

Sumner sends a message, begging Burnside that Franklin be directed to advance. But Franklin cannot advance. He has enough to do at this moment to hold his own, for Jackson has just thrown in reinforcements, and is pushing hard to turn his left.

Meantime the reserves have not been touched. Hooker's Central Grand Division—50,000 fresh men—have not yet been engaged; indeed are yet mainly on *this* side of the river.

"Tell Gen. Burnside that he had better, by all means, throw some of Hooker's in."

Burnside replies that he has directly ordered Hooker to go in, and that every man on this side of the river shall cross.

Promptly the column is pushed down to the pontoons, Humphrey's division of Butterfield's corps, leading. The wary rebels, sharply on the alert for the movement of troops, and having a battery or two admirably trained on the bridge, pour in the shells, and somewhat delay operations. Happily, though they fall all round the bridge, and kill some men on the banks, they do the structure no harm. In case they do, however, a corps of pontoniers stand ready to repair any damage.

At 4 o'clock, Gen. Hooker, who had not yet been across the river, proceeded over, remarking to a friend that he "was going to put this thing through."

In half an hour prodigious volleys of musketry announce that Hooker, with the reserves, is engaged. This last assaulting column consisted of the divisions of Humphrey, Monk, Howard, Getty and Sykes. They had, hardly, however, got fairly engaged before the sun went down, and night closed around the clamorous wrath of the combatants.

At this time, Gen. Burnside, who had remained all day at the Phillips House, came down to the Lacy House; and, in the garden facing the city, followed the progress of the fight. Externally calm, the leading player in this tremendous game, was agitated by such intensity of feeling as one can conceive, and he paced the garden gloomy at night.

"That crest," he exclaimed passionately, "must be carried to-night!"

The brevity of time into which the stupendous issue of the day had to be crowded seemed to add redoubled energy to the fury of the combatants.

Not "Night or Blucher," as Wellington exclaimed at Waterloo, but rather Ajax's prayer for "more light," was the prompting of every heart.

Creeping upon the flank by the left, Getty's troops succeeded in gaining the stone wall which we had been unable all day to wrench from the rebels. The other forces rushed for the crest. Our field batteries, which, owing to the restricted space, had been of but little use all day, were brought vigorously into play. It was the fierce passionate climax of the battle. From both sides two miles of batteries belched forth their fiery missiles athwart the dark background of the night. Volleys of musketry were poured forth such as we have no parallel of in all our experiences of the war, and which seemed as though all the demons of earth and air were contending together. Rushing up the crest our troops had got within a stone's throw of the batteries, when the hill top swarmed forth in new reinforcements of rebel infantry, who, rushing upon our men drove them back. The turn of a die decides such situations. The day was lost! Our men retired. Immediately cannon and musketry ceased their roar, and in a moment the silence of death succeeded the stormy fury of ten hours battle.

As General Burnside, turning, walked off through the garden, and mounting his horse galloped back to his headquarters, what thoughts and feelings passed through his mind? No illusions could make him believe that a victory had been achieved.

Shall we say, then, it was a defeat? Certainly, if to have started out to accomplish a certain object, and to have failed in doing so, be a defeat, you can apply no other term to the upshot of to-day's battle.

In spite of all the glosses of official telegrams which you may receive, it seems here to-night that we have suffered a defeat. Let us hope that, when fully prepared, the assault may be renewed with new tactical combination, the position carried and the day retrieved. If it be not so, Saturday, the 13th day of December, must be accounted a black day in the calendar of the Republic.

If you are disposed to indulge in criticism on the plan of the battle of Fredericksburg, it will not be difficult to point out its great and radical defects. To have hurled forward masses of men against the fortified works of those terraces was certainly a manifestation of daring untempered by the slightest prudence. Was it not, also, a fatal error to have risked the whole success of the plan on the accomplishment of a certain maneuver (Franklin's ability to swing round on the rebel flank, namely), where all the elements of the problem were completely wanting? What a fearful fatality, too, that our accumulation of artillery was all but entirely useless to us, owing to the distance of the range and the exposure of our own troops. And what a misfortune, equally lamentable, that the approach to the rebel position back of Fredericksburg was an area so restricted that our field batteries were almost equally useless, owing to the impossibility of maneuvering!

In the course of this correspondence, from the time of our first occupation of Falmouth, I have informed you of the gradual development of the rebel position, from an absolutely defenseless condition to the time that it became another Gibraltar. Never for a moment did we, who watched this progress, suppose that it would ever be attempted to be taken by hurling masses of men against those works. We had supposed that the resources of strategy would assuredly afford other means of accomplishing the desired end.

Regarded as a position of defense, that which the rebel leaders have taken up on the Rappahannock, and which we have been pleased to assail in the manner indicated and with the result known, none could possibly be more magnificent or more nearly impregnable. With 50,000 men they should easily hold it against ... that number of assailants. And indeed they ... more than about that number. Every time we poured fresh men, they had ready reinforcements to match. From prisoners taken, I learn that on the right, commanded by Jackson, half of the force only (and chiefly the division of A. P. Hill, and Early's brigade,) was engaged. I take it that they had all along the line of the Rappahannock about 100,000 men, and that 50,000 more or less were actually engaged in the contest.

The Confederate leaders have acted with their usual willness in this whole matter. They did well to let us so easily into Fredericksburg, firing but half a dozen guns when they could have brought a hundred to bear upon us. The city itself was the veriest trap that ever was laid—and we have walked into it.

Is it any wonder that with such a position—on the inside of an arc of a circle of batteries—

"Mid upper, nether and surrounding fires"—

our troops were over and over again broken and shattered in the attempt to take it? The wonder is that such admirable pluck was shown.

It is a hopeless task to go back over the series of blunders that have made this disaster possible—to inquire, for instance, who is responsible for the delaying of the pontoon bridges ten days beyond the time promised Gen. Burnside, thus enabling the rebels to render their position impregnable. Enough that the inquisition will come by and by.

At the close of the battle to-night, General Burnside declared that he would renew the contest in the morning. There is to my mind, however, little probability that this will be done, or can be done. It is likely the council of generals—composed of Burnside, Sumner, Hooker and Franklin—now meeting at this house, will shake this determination, as I know they are all opposed to this measure. Indeed, one has only to go over to Fredericksburg, where the army is now huddled, and see its shattered and broken condition—regiments scattered, disorganized, &c.—to see that a renewal of the fight in the morning or even for some time, is wholly impossible.

What the upshot of the whole affair is destined to be, it is, of course, fruitless to conjecture. We can, no doubt, by the adoption of the right plan, force their position. Their right is really their weak point; and that, by the way, they are now busily engaged in strengthening to-night. The line of the river is, however, entirely too long to be guarded against enterprising attacks, and with the proper dispositions, their position can readily be flanked. The situation of our army, however—*en cheval* of a river—is a perilous one—one of the most demoralizing known; and it may be the dictate of prudence to withdraw the army as soon as possible to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

New Advertisements.

For Wants, To Rent, Boarding &c., see Second Page.

WANTED—At a bargain for cash—A House and Lot, north of Van Buren, south of Randolph and west of Green streets. Will pay from $1,500 to $2,500. Address Post Office Box 2198.

WANTED—Second-hand Office Furniture and a light Express Wagon and Harness. Also, wanted a good Carpenter. Apply at once at 89 Canal street, corner Washington, or address Post Office Box 739.

WANTED—By a young man who is a good penman, and has some knowledge of Book Keeping, and is not afraid of work, a situation in some place where he can make himself useful. Good reference given. Address "A. C.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Machinists, Boiler-Makers and Blacksmiths. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Room 3 Masonic Temple.

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MACHINISTS WANTED—By COOLEY & BROTHER, 35 and 37 South Clark street, in basement.

NOTICE.—Mr. S. S. Bliss having purchased the Retail Department of our business retires this day from our firm.
J. H. REED & CO.
Chicago, Dec. 15th, 1862.

FOR SALE.—On twelve years time, House and Lot 123 West Washington street. Apply to E. A. CALE, 202 Randolph street.

MASONIC—The annual Communication of Oriental Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., for the election of officers and payment of dues, will be held at the Masonic Temple this (Friday) evening, Dec. 19th, 1862, at 7 o'clock.
H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—A Vessel. Shor. C. C. Griswold is offered for sale, now laid up in Cleveland. Inquire of S. Pratt, 4 Atwater's Building, South Water street, Chicago, or A. Cheesbrough, Toledo.

TO RENT—Furnished and unfurnished front rooms in a private residence, with or without board. Apply Friday, Saturday or Monday, at 124 West Monroe street. References given and required.

PERSONAL.—A young man connected with the Army, wishes to form a pen and ink acquaintance with some young lady, who is willing to waste both time and postage stamps, by occasionally writing a few lines to kill the dull monotony of garrison life. Address "FRANK CARLTON," Fortress Monroe, Va.

LOST—A Gold Bracelet, on Tuesday evening last, between the New Church and Dr. Small's house, on Adams street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Dr. Small's.

BOARDING.—Three pleasant front rooms to rent, with board, in a private family, in a pleasant location on Wabash avenue. Address "A. W.," Box 2179.

BOARDING.—Two bedrooms with board for gentlemen, at 85 Wabash avenue. Also, day boarders for several gentlemen.

PARTNER WANTED.—A silent or active partner wanted, having three to ten thousand dollars cash, to use in a well-established Manufacturing Business in Chicago. The rapid rise and great scarcity of the raw material, of which there is a heavy amount on hand, and the power of controlling the price of the article manufactured—an article which no housekeeper can dispense with—gives a very rare opportunity for investment. Address immediately, giving real name and place for an interview, "O. M. CYMBELINE," Tribune office.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.—I have a remedy for the above complaint, which I have used with the most signal success. I have relieved the most obstinate cases of Asthma in the short space of THREE DAYS, and firmly believe it will cure in all cases. I do not wish to make a patent nostrum of this valuable preparation, nor can I prepare it for the many afflicted without some slight remuneration. Under these circumstances, I will prepare and furnish it, put up in quarts bottles, with directions for use, for one dollar, on receipt of three dollars. For further particulars and references, address P. O. Box 4319, Chicago, Ill.

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CLARK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 380 Chicago, enclosing a stamp.

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WAR CLAIMS.
We will pay a liberal price for all kinds of Claims against the United States. Particular attention given to the claims of
Resigned Officers and Discharged Soldiers.
C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers,
86 Lake street, cor. of Dearborn.

CAVALRY WANTED FOR BODY GUARD.—The undersigned is authorized by MAJ. GEN. McCLERNAND, to raise a company of Cavalry for the
Battalion of McClernand Guards,
to serve as a Body Guard. This is the best chance for young men to enlist in this favorite branch of the service, with better chances for promotion than anything yet offered.
The General is authorized by the War Department to say that those who wish to, may furnish their own Horses and receive FORTY CENTS per day extra. Each person enlisting will receive
FORTY DOLLARS ADVANCE PAY AND BOUNTY,
And Seventy-Five Dollars more Bounty at the End of the War.
All men wishing to go in this favorite expedition down the Mississippi, will please address me at ... County, Illinois, before the 20th inst. and I will be ... for transportation to the rendezvous ... and ... to join the Company, will please ...
W. J. WILSON.

PIANO FORTES
—AND—
MUSIC.
The best assortment in Chicago can be found at 56 Clark street, UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,
W. H. HARLOW & D. P. FAULDS, PROPRIETORS.

ONIONS.—Thirty bbls. choice
ONIONS
On consignment. WM. M. HOYT, 15 Dearborn street.

HERRING.—189 bbls. Pickled
HERRING,
Just received and for sale cheap by J. W. SYKES, 154 South Water street.

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AGENTS FOR
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CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, AND HOSE.
181 LAKE STREET.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Having been thoroughly overhauled, and considerable additions made to the Cabin accommodations, the magnificent steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, - - - Commander,
Will be despatched from
NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1863.
Rates of fare CONSIDERABLY LOWER than any other line crossing the Atlantic. Immediate application for Berths is necessary, and no berth secured till paid for. JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.
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GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
1,000 Elegant Cloaks
FROM $5 TO $100,
All manufactured in the latest style inside the last ten days.
AT 50 PER CENT LESS
Than the usual Chicago prices.
For Only Fifteen Days.
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AT WHOLESALE.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 State Street,
Offer to the trade a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
Sugars, Teas,
Coffees, Fish,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Fruits, Cordage,
Rice, Tobaccos,
WOODEN WARE,
And all articles included in their line, which will be sold at low figures.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
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DRY GOODS FOR CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46
Wabash Avenue,
Have in store the
LARGEST STOCK
Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago, consisting of
DOMESTICS,
Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.)
Cloths & Cassimeres,
All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear.
PRINTS,
Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American and other brands.
DRESS GOODS,
Every variety.
WHITE GOODS.
A full assortment.
Yankee Notions, Hosiery,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c.,
All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of 80 by 200 feet—the largest west of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods.
N.B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate,
SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Wire, Nails,
GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS,
Ever offered in this market.
WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BEST AXES
IN AMERICA.
Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and with freight and transportation ...
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... Lake street, Chicago.

AIKEN'S PORTABLE FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINE,
For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $15 per week with it. ...

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FRESH AND VERY CHOICE.
Orders promptly filled and city purchases delivered free of charge.
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T. W. MARTIN, Salesman.

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WINTER HOSIERY,
At Less than Old Prices.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.

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CLOAKS
—AT—
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
We shall offer our entire stock of Cloaks, (including the newest patterns) at less than they can be made up from cloths at present cost, and at VERY MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
DO NOT FAIL
To examine our stock, as these are
ALL NEW GOODS,
AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
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Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The
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STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clipper-built Iron steamships,
City of New York, Edinburgh,
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Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in WATER-TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to
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General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.
Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-kindling
IN THE
LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS.
For sale by
VAN SCHAACK,
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Small Legal Tender Notes
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Stock Dealers, Stock Dealers,
Can buy Treasury Notes, after Bank hours, at low rates, at BOYD'S EXCHANGE OFFICE, at 38 Clark street, under C. B. BLAIR'S Bank.

FESTIVAL CHIMES.
THE BEST BOOK FOR
Singing Schools and Choirs
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Price $9.00 per dozen.

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Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene
LAMPS,
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Carbon, Coal and Kerosene
OILS.
No goods Retailed. The Trade supplied at a discount from country prices.

THE PEACE MAKER
COOK STOVE,
Has Six Boiler Holes of Full Size,
And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, directly before the fire; and Broiling be done over live coals, without any fumes or smoke coming into the room. Sold by
VAN SCHAACK,
47 STATE STREET.

MODEL COOK STOVE,
With two ovens for
COAL OR WOOD,
Surpasses all other Stoves in
Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design.
A. B. & G. J. MILLER,
Nos. 28 and 30 State street.

WANTED.—An active business man, who has had seven years experience in the jobbing trade in Chicago, and knows large numbers of buyers in the country, would like a permanent situation as Salesman and Traveling Agent. Can furnish good city references. Has been in the service for the past year. Address "N. R. H.," Box 2560, Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. ...

A FORTNIGHT HENCE.

Hardly a fortnight will elapse before the penalty that ought to have been launched at treason when it first showed its head, will be enforced wherever an armed vessel can penetrate a bay, creek or estuary along the line of our own coast, and wherever in the interior a corporal's guard of Federal troops have their faces turned to the South. The great deliverance of the country from the infinite sin and shame of complicity in the selling of men, begins to draw near. The dawn of the day to be made glorious by the sun of freedom, already streaks the East—the herald and harbinger of the full illumination that is to gladden the eyes of mankind.

The prophets of evil do not believe that the President, upon whose fiat, as Commander-in-Chief, the deliverance depends, will stand firm. The abettors of treason and despotism are moving heaven and earth to force him to give way. Rumors, terrible in the consequences that they shadow forth, come to us from Washington, thick and fast, saying that he has receded; that the complement of the Proclamation will never appear; that convinced of the necessity of the crushing blow, he lacks the courage to strike; and that the reactionary power which loves Slavery more than the Union, the profits and pride of of the man-sellers more than the liberty of the race, a vestige of barbarism more than the civilization of the country, have already won, and that the Union cause has been betrayed and butchered in the house of its friends!

We know ABRAHAM LINCOLN. An honester and more patriotic heart than his never beat in human breast. We know his allegiance to the principle that has made him what he is. We know the broadness and durability of the foundations upon which he has built, and the conscience and logic that cement the structure in which he dwells. He fears God and loves his country and his kind; and as sure as the new year is ushered in, so sure will the pregnant words that shall ring through all ages, marking this as the Era of Liberation, and Abraham Lincoln as the fit compeer of Washington, be pronounced. Let the friends of the Union take heart, and the earnester men to whom the Union is a guaranty of the freedom of all who are in its embrace, be encouraged. The world does move.

The ague of fear that shakes the rebellious South, shows with what fatal weight the blow that the President still withholds, will fall when the appointed time for its descent has come. Until now defiant, arrogant, and to human seeming unconquerable, they have, we believe, been confirmed and strengthened in their crimes only that the expiation thereof may be made more signal and terrible—only until the Government and the people—instruments in the hands of Divinity for doing its work—could be made to see that the path along which Justice moves is that in which success must be pursued; and that, for the preservation of the one and the freedom of the last, something more than the exertion of blind force—the butchering of men by the barbarism of war—some great recognition of the power of ideas and of everlasting obligations of the code in which right and wrong are defined—was required of this Republic which has winked at, nay, encouraged, applauded, defended and sanctified the numberless atrocities and abominations of Human Slavery, so long! We believe that the requirements of Providence are fulfilled, that the blood that marks so many tens of thousands of door posts all over this land, that the unutterable sorrowing that has been carried to so many hearts, that the national humiliation and shame which have followed disputed advantage and confessed defeat, are so many agencies in the preparation for that work of Emancipation that is yet to be done. If so, (and who can doubt the finger of Providence in all the momentous history that the Republic has made?) rebel defiance and arrogance, as the fruit of illusory success, are but the lures by which they have been led up to the ground where their destruction will be sure; and the humiliations and sorrow that have been thus far our lot, are the preludes to a great and enduring victory that shall make the Republic really and forever free!

The Slavery question—the cause of such untold evils in the land—disappears beneath the horizon down into the dead sea, of the bitterness of which it was born. The President's Proclamation giving liberty to nearly four millions of human souls, whose enforced ignorance and brutality were at once the danger of their owners and the opprobrium of the nation, will hush the wrangling and allay the strifes by which our politics have been marked. We shall have peace that will be enduring—not peace built on a foundation of sand—and in which our people, long distracted, will have leisure and opportunity to renew and perfect all parts of that glorious structure that the Fathers, without a thought of the portentious dimensions that Slavery would assume, built and cemented with their blood.

A DOUGHFACE DELUSION EXPLODED.

We have received from Fortress Monroe a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th inst. The *Enquirer* is the organ of Jeff. Davis and the Confederate Government. Before the war broke out it was the leading organ of the Southern Democracy, and still speaks for those in Secessia that were formerly members of that party. The leading article is devoted to refuting certain statements of the New York *World*. It copies from the *World* a portion of an article claiming that there existed a "latent Union sentiment," among the rebels that might be developed by "conducting the war on the policy of conciliation and appeals for harmony."

The organ of the Confederate Government fiercely denies these conclusions and denounces them as calumnies upon the rebels. No compromise, no re-union with the North on any terms, is the resolve of the Confederates. This is chilly comfort to the "Peace Democrats," who have been crying out compromise so lustily. We are curious to see how the doughface *World* will receive the rebuff. The *Enquirer* spits in its face, and orders it to go away with its odious compromise proposals.

The "hope of re-construction," it declares, "scarcely exists in a human bosom. The separation is final and eternal—that is the universal sentiment. Under no circumstances could the Union be consented again. There is no blandishment that can undermine the resolve of the South. Let our foes not delude themselves that by a different method of prosecuting the war it will demoralize our people. Such an idea is absurd and fallacious." Thus speaks the organ of Secessia to Fernando Wood, Vallandigham and the whole tribe of Northern Tories. It spurns their proffers with scorn and contempt. Independence and separation alone are the terms that the rebels will listen to or accept.

We desire to call particular attention to an admission made and repeated by the Richmond organ: That the rebellion is "the natural culmination of long existing causes; that the separation came after many years of bitter contentions; that it was no sudden freak upon accidental or exceptional causes; but that it was slowly approached and reluctantly accepted, but leaving no room for doubt or subsequent repentance." This is a full and complete refutation of the tory slander that the election of Lincoln caused the war. As the Richmond paper declares, the roots of this rebellion extend far back into our history. The first outbreak was in 1819, upon the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Forty-three years ago, a dozen years before the present Democratic party was organized, and thirty-five years before the Republican party was thought of, the Union reeled and tottered as with the shocks of an earthquake, over the Slavery Extension question.

The antagonism of two systems of civilization under our government, so opposite in their aims and character as Freedom and Slavery, must necessarily "culminate" in civil war. It was only a question of time, from the start. The election of Douglas would have been followed by rebellion, just the same as happened after the election of Lincoln. The Democratic party had already exploded, and the hatred in the South of Douglas, was fiercer than that felt against Lincoln. We commend the article from Jeff. Davis' organ to the careful perusal of doughfaces, who are deluding themselves with the silly notion that the Union can be saved by compromise with the rebels.

CAUSE OF THE RETREAT.

Our Washington letter, printed herewith, explains in detail the late situation at Fredericksburg, and the causes of the recent retrograde movement that Burnside has been compelled to make. Lured over the Rappahannock by a mere show of resistance; invited to attack a line of batteries not intended to be held—a line commanded by other batteries in the rear; brought up by a furious fire that was not in his anticipations, he found himself, at the end of the fight, hedged in by intrenchments in front that he could not hope to carry without merciless slaughter, and by intrenchments equally strong on each flank, and with a swift, rapidly rising and treacherous stream in his rear. We are sure that the country, as much as it will criticise the attack made with only the imperfect information that he possessed, will warmly applaud the moral courage and the care for his men which impelled him to retreat rather than renew an engagement, the result of which was hardly doubtful. A victory, which was within the range of probabilities, would have only caused the enemy to fall back to a new and perhaps more secure position in the rear; while a defeat would have insured the capitulation of the army, and in all human probability, the loss of the capital and the breaking up of our Government. The risk was too imminent; and the General refused to accept it. He unquestionably did well.

It will be gratifying to our readers to know that reinforcements are hastening towards Washington with all possible speed; that the camps of instruction in the Atlantic States have been broken up; and that every available soldier of the Republic is being sent forward to swell the numbers, already great, of the forces to whom Richmond will yet surrender. The temporary check seems to have provoked only more strenuous exertion, the end of which will be, we doubt not, the pulverization of the rebel army. Meanwhile the money and stock markets of the East show that capital feels little discouragement. The temporary excitement of uncertainty over, gold receded to its old figures—a solid assurance that in the opinion of the money power the cause has suffered no injury, save in the loss of men, that brief time will repair. We are thankful that the outcome is no worse.

WHO THEY ARE.

Every man who was opposed to the war for the Union; every man who was as much of a traitor as he dared be when the war began; every man who threatened a fire in the rear of our troops when they should commence their march southward to put the rebellion down; every man who has done all in his power to make the war odious, to discourage enlistments, and to otherwise embarrass and hinder the Government; every man who wants to fight the rebels with bonbons, as if this were Carnival week in Rome; every man who is afraid that Slavery will be hurt in the melee; and every journal that echoes the opinions that these men entertain, and that retails the lies that they invent, is in favor of the restoration of McClellan, whom we regard as the embodiment of their policy, to the chief command. And every one of them will magnify and distort the disaster at Fredericksburg, with a view to beat down and destroy those in whose hands the President and his advisers have placed the destinies of the country. Let them howl on. They will tire themselves out and be disappointed at last. The day of the McClellans, Buells and John Fitz Porters has passed.

☞ The twelve great candlesticks of the peace-at-any-price party are: J. Wesley Greene, Buell, Cornell Jewett "of Colorado," Fernando Wood, McClellan, Clement Vallandigham, Fitz John Porter, Jesse D. Bright, James Buchanan, John Van Buren, Geo. Francis Train, and "Demosthenes" Merrick. It is thought they will save the Union when they succeed in "conciliating" the twelve great lights of Southern Democracy, and coaxing them to accept the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was:" Jeff. Davis, Floyd, Wigfall, Yancey, Toombs, Mason, Letcher, Wise, Breckinridge, Benjamin, Barksdale and Hindman. It is hoped that the "Northern Lights" will have a pleasant time with their brethren, and when they have finished their labors we will publish a full report of the meeting.

☞ The difference between the aims and objects of the Republican and Democratic parties, may be thus stated: The paramount purpose of the former is to save the Union; that of the latter to restore the Democratic party to power by a re-union with the Southern wing. If the rebels will not come back into the Union, the Democratic leaders are willing to join the Southern Confederacy, and adopt the Montgomery Constitution, and extend Slavery over the North.

OUR GENERALS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing on Saturday, says: "I could not repress my regrets, as I passed rapidly through Willard's parlors last evening to see the stout, grizzly old Heintzelman—that prince of fighters—so like one of the elder Napoleon's Marshals—and gallant Keyes, whose Republican heart is in his work—and keen-eyed Martindale, the hero of Hanover Courthouse—and Hunter, wise and brave who fought so well at Bull Run and ruled so benignly at Port Royal—and Wadsworth, sagacious in council, whose heart never new the emotion of fear, and who chafes to be sent to the field—and, but I will not enumerate. True, these tried chiefs are upon duty here of some sort, but methinks they are more needed at Fredericksburg than in Washington, just now, when the crisis-battle of the war is imminent."

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—A Conference Committee, from Tammany and Mozart Halls, met at Tammany Hall on Monday last. Fernando Wood presided, and formally united the two tory factions, and they will hereafter act in one body; that is, until the next row, which may be next week or next month. One of the propositions connected with this union was rather novel—it was to the effect that in all judiciary conventions hereafter to be held, in addition to the regular delegates elected, "fifty reputable lawyers should be members of the convention, in addition to the delegates regularly elected." Who were to appoint these lawyers was not stated, but it was supposed to be a deep plot, and was voted down.

MUCH OF A PUFF.—The St. Louis papers state that George Vandenhoff, in his recent "reading" of Hamlet in that city, went out of his way to interpolate a low fling at New England, for which he was hissed. On the following evening the Secessionists of St. Louis flocked in great numbers to hear the blackguard, and received him with shouts of applause. We trust this English secesh sympathizer may be left out in the cold by our loyal audiences.

FRIGHTENED TRAITORS.—Wm. B. Reed of Philadelphia, "Old Pub-Func's" recreant Minister to China, and a sneaking traitor, recently wrote and issued a pamphlet filled with treason and hate. His Breckinridge friends in Philadelphia, after perusing the pamphlet became frightened at the blackness of his treachery, and immediately had it suppressed, and burned, but a few copies got into the hands of loyal men, who will make a record against Mr. Wm. B. Reed, that will damn him to eternal infamy.

Lieut. Col. Connor.

Among the wounded in the late battle on the Rappahannock, we find reported the name of Lieut. Col. Connor, of the Ellsworth Avengers, New York 44th. This gallant officer was a friend of Ellsworth, and one of his original corps of Chicago Zouaves. He followed his chief as a Lieutenant in the Fire Zouaves, saw service at Bull Run, and became second officer in the regiment especially enrolled in honor of Ellsworth. The nature of his wounds we do not learn.

AN ELECTRIC PIANO.—The Paris correspondent of the *Journal du Havre*, says: "An experiment of an electric piano has been tried at the Palace of Compiegne. The inventor, who is a native of Treves, gives to the instrument great power, and the air played was repeated on another piano placed at the other extremity of the palace. He pretends that while playing a tune in Paris, he can have it repeated instantaneously at St. Petersburg, provided the electric wires are intact."

☞ The proposed draft in Iowa has at least one merit. It has furnished opportunity to the tory press for a little party buncombe on a new theme. Arbitrary arrests and Iowa negro immigration have so long been the staple of Iowa Democratic editorials, that the advent of a new subject affords a decided relief. The whole Democratic editorial fraternity are now having a series of fits on the draft. Every tory editor seems to consider his doom sealed and to already imagine himself in the ranks, gun in hand, marching to meet "our Southern brethren" in deadly strife; and the bare thought of this alarms them terribly. Not that they are cowards; they are all brave men. Have they not dared the bastiles, the guillotines and all the horrible punishments threatened by the despotic power at Washington? But to be compelled to point a gun at any "erring" rebel, that is too horrible! Hence they are opposed to the "Kirkwood draft," as the Muscatine *Courier* is pleased to call it. A Jeff. Davis draft would suit much better.

☞ Rhode Island lost two promising officers in the recent fight at Fredericksburg—Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Curtis of the 4th Rhode Island Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Welcome B. Sayles of the 7th. Lieutenant Colonel Curtis was a son of George Curtis, President of the Continental Bank and brother of George William Curtis, the well known author and lecturer. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel before the battle of Antietam, and was in the midst of that engagement. When his shattered regiment was withdrawn from the fight, he seized a musket, joined a company from another regiment, plunged again into the thickest of the fight, and did duty as a private until the battle was ended. He was a hero in the eyes of men from that time forward. Col. Steere, his superior officer, having been disabled by a wound in that battle, the command of the rgiment devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Curtis. He was acting Colonel when he was killed. The Providence *Journal* says of Col. Curtis: "He was a fine type of the American volunteer officer. His heart wholly in his work. He was intensely in earnest. He was perfectly willing and ready to offer up his life, if need be, in the cause for which he was fighting. His character was elevated, pure and manly. He seemed a stranger to fear. He died, like a true soldier and a patriot that he was, in the thickest of the fight, at the post of duty."

Lieutenant Colonel Welcome B. Sayles, was an eminent lawyer and politician of Rhode Island. He was one of the founders and for several years chief editor of the Providence *Post*, and was Postmaster of Providence for eight years previous to the election of Mr. Lincoln. He was a gentleman of great energy and decided ability, and although strongly partizan in character, enjoyed the personal respect of all parties.

CONTENTS OF A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—We took up the Cincinnati *Enquirer* this morning—we don't often do it—and took a glance at its contents. We found fifteen articles pitching into the Administration, our Generals, and the Abolitionists; five articles, copied from rebel papers, puffing their cause, their Generals, etc.; but *not one word against the rebellion and its authors.*

SORGHUM CONVENTION.—Two Sorghum Conventions, general in their character, have been called to meet, the first at Dayton, Ohio, on the 30th and 31st inst., the other at Columbus, in the same State, on the 6th proximo. Syrup makers, sugar makers, seed men, paper machinery men, evaporator makers, etc., are invited to be present with specimens of their wares.

☞ We are glad to hear that Col. Foster is rigidly enforcing Gen. Buell's order for the arrest of all active sympathizers as prisoners of war in the border counties of Kentucky. Daviess, Henderson, McLean and adjoining counties are so well rid of them that no further trouble is expected.

☞ In the county of Spencer, Indiana, the total tobacco crop of the past year reaches over 600,000, one half of which has been sold at an average of thirty-two dollars per hundred. At this rate the crop has put the snug little sum of $192,000 into the farmers' hands of Spencer county.

☞ A. P. Edgerton, of the Fort Wayne (Indiana) gas company, refused to take out a license for that establishment, unless compelled by law. He is a brother of the Democratic Congressman elect from that district, and opposes the law on partisan grounds.

☞ Sheriff Mead of LaPorte county, Ind., recently had his collar bone entirely removed, and is doing well. The operation was performed by Dr. Brainard of this city, in connection with Drs. Hedelay and Rose of La Porte.

☞ General Rosecrans, himself a Catholic, has arrested Father Blummel, a German Catholic priest of Nashville, for treasonable conduct, and sent him to Camp Chase.

☞ The gallant Gen. Bayard, who fell at the battle of Fredericksburg, was only twenty-eight years of age. He was to have been married in about a month.

☞ The *Grundy County Herald*, published at Morris, heretofore a neutral paper, has come out in favor of the President and his policy.

☞ Rhode Island recently advertised for bids for a loan of $600,000. Over $1,600,000 were offered, and the loan was obtained at 8¼ premium.

☞ The repairs on the Great Eastern being fully completed, she will sail from New York for Liverpool on the 3d prox.

☞ The sum raised in New York for the Lancashire sufferers reaches $160,000.

The Income of the Prince of Wales.

When the late Prince of Wales was twenty-one, he received a Parliamentary grant of $500,000 as an outfit, and half that amount as annual income. This was half what *his* father (George III.) had received on coming of age. He claimed from his father the accumulated income of the Dutchy of Cornwall, which lapses to the Prince of Wales on his birth, and was then worth $100,000 a year, but his father, who had received the money, refused to pay up, protesting that it was little enough to pay him for the expense of boarding, lodging and educating his hopeful heir from infancy to manhood.

The present Prince has been better treated. His revenue has been carefully invested. Over $1,000,000 of the accumulation was paid for his lately purchased estate in Norfolk, the rents of which will will be $35,000 a year. It is a place adapted for a rich nobleman who has a stately mansion elsewhere, and desires good fishing and good shooting. The balance at his banker's after this payment, leaves $2,200,000 to the Prince, and his Duchy of Cornwall brings in a net income of $125,000 a year. Besides this Parliament will vote him about $500,000 a year during his mother's life and vote $250,000 a year as pin-money to his bride. They will also have Marlborough House, close to St. James' Palace, as a rent-free residence. Certainly, it cannot be doubted the British royalty is in clover. Lancashire may starve, but the royal family flourish upon the fat of the country. They toil not, neither do they spin.

We submit that, while the people of foreign countries are subscribing their money to relieve the sore distress of the English operatives, that the Prince of Wales ought to contribute something. One or two millions of dollars is the very least he should give. He should present them with at least one hundred thousand barrels of flour. He can well afford it. What does he want with the vast sums of money placed to his credit?

☞ The LaPorte, Indiana *Herald*, says that negotiations are on foot with Mr. R. W. Bender, of this city, for a long time connected with Belcher's Sugar Refinery, to erect a sugar refinery at LaPorte for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and the sugar beet. He believes in the success of sorghum as a sugar producer. As the result of his analysis and experiments, he finds that one third of the saccharine juice of the sorghum can be evaporated as solid sugar, and two-thirds molasses. But to secure this a refining process is necessary in the commencement, before boiling which incorporates glutinous admixtures that interfere with crystallization.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Situation on the Rappahannock—The Truth About it.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1862.

Soon after closing my letter of yesterday, I learned more about the situation at Fredericksburg than is yet allowed to be sent over the wires. Our forces would seem to have fallen into the trap of which the Richmond papers warned them a week ago. The reason that the rebels did not seriously contest the passage of the river, did not so construct their defences as to make the Rappahannock a part of them, is now evident. They wanted Gen. Burnside to cross; they lured him on by a show of resistance; they stimulated his troops by their musketry, as Spanish picadores infuriate the bull of whose ultimate slaughter they are confident, by the musketo bites of their bandrillos in his flanks.

Yesterday found our forces in line of battle under the semicircular line of hills curving around Fredericksburg and nearly reaching the river on each side. They had taken a ridge, but it was a ridge *not* crowned by works but commanded by the enemy's guns on the hill above from which, to the ridge, stretches a gentle slope, affording full sweep to the rebel artillery and no cover to an assailing force, which would be unable to use its own guns—but six of ours were in play Saturday. They had gained so much on the right as to leave room for Hooker's grand division, thus made the right wing to deploy. But everywhere and at all points except just at the bank of the river and on the bridges rebel cannon held them at their mercy.

Why are those cannon silent, then? is naturally the first question. Why were they silent on Friday, when our soldiers were jammed in the streets of Fredericksburg—infantry, artillery, wagons, an undistinguishable mass—pressing up narrow lanes down which those guns were pointed? Why were the cannon obstinately silent except when the storming forces rendered speech by them inevitable? What wait the rebels for? Is it for ammunition? Is it that they are so confident of success that they wish to entice as many national troops as possible over the river, and so have waited for Sigel? If the former supposition be correct, can it be that we have no officer of sufficient enterprise to cut the railroad to Richmond, by which alone Gen. Lee receives his supplies of the munitions of war? But if the latter hypothesis be the true one, will a wise commander march more troops into this *cul de sac?* Will he not rather send his reinforcements to some point at which they may attack to better advantage?

Sigel is forbidden to flank the enemy as he desired to do, is not even allowed to effectuate a "sort of general flanking," again to quote the President's expression, by moving up the Rappahannock. He is ordered at the instance of Gen. Burnside, to join him at Fredericksburg. There by this time he has doubtless arrived, notwithstanding the execrable, the "almost impassable" roads, over which he marched at about double McClellan's rate over the excellent summer roads of Maryland. He has arrived with perhaps 25,000 men, the residue of his force under Gen. Slocum being at least two day's march behind him. Not a large reinforcement in point of numbers: but in brains—and even Gen. Halleck admits that Sigel understands the science and art of war and would make an excellent chief of staff—a very considerable addition to Gen. Burnside's supplies in that kind. Let us hope that he will not scorn his subordinate's counsel, until he is forced to adopt it, as other generals associated with Sigel in command have done.

I do not hear that any cavalry force has been sent out to cut the rebel railroads; but the thing seems so obvious that I cannot help hoping that this has been done.

Perhaps from another quarter help may come. I wish I could say more than perhaps; but possibly is nearer the truth than perhaps. On Friday, Gen. Halleck yielded so far to the urgency of civilians as to order Gen. Dix to threaten Richmond and Petersburg; and this morning I learn that one of his columns has pushed up as far as white house, the famous whitehouse on the Pamunky. What is to prevent a flying column from marching thence to the Virginia Central railroad and burning bridges which it will take weeks to repair? Nothing but the will of Halleck and the timidity of Dix. What the forces at Suffolk are doing I have not heard. But why the troops there and those on the Peninsula are not united into one body and wielded to a purpose; used to cut railroads, to capture Petersburg or Richmond, it lies not in the civilian mind to comprehend. The navy would only be too happy to unite in such a movement. The Monitor and New Ironsides, now in the Roads; the Passaic, lying at the navy yard here, and about ready for sea, are at the disposal of the War Department, if it be willing to avail itself of their aid.

The success of almost any plan of operations of this kind, now that the whole rebel army is held, and holds ours, "as it were in a vice," at Fredericksburg, seems so inevitable that the good sense of the nation catches at any rumor that indicates its adoption. Hence the eager credence which is accorded—in spite of all the evidence to the contrary—to reports indicating, insinuating, affirming that Gen. Banks has landed in Virginia. Here, as well as in Chicago and New York, I perceive that everybody's wish fathers this thought. I am sorry to be obliged to re-affirm that it cannot be true.

A COMPLAINT FROM IOWA.

Open the Mississippi for the Products of the West.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IOWA CITY, Dec. 15, 1862.

I desire to call the attention of the business men of your city, who are deeply interested in the trade of the Mississippi Valley, and the fertile country west of the Great River, to the causes which, unless removed, will soon divert a large portion of their lucrative business into other channels. The remedy, I know, is not entirely in their own hands, but their influence is sufficiently potent when exercised to be felt. I allude to the existing exorbitant rates of freight charged on all articles of produce now ready for transportation Eastward, from prominent points on the Mississippi River and in the interior of Iowa. It is no justification to the railroad managers who happen, at present, to have a monopoly of the freighting business, to say that their respective lines have all the business they can do. The question is, whether the public will tolerate or should submit to a course of policy on the part of a few powerful railroad corporations, striking not only at the prosperities of the producing classes, but calculated to engender in the minds of the people of the Mississippi valley a strong feeling of hostility against Chicago and cities farther East. The present tariff of freights from such points as Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Dubuque, &c., is virtually an embargo on all produce designed for shipment to the Atlantic cities. With freight on flour at $2.50 or $2.75, and other articles in still higher rates from the Mississippi River to New York, how long think you the people of that great valley will submit, in the event of new boundaries for our suffering country (which God forbid) to be held tributary to the eastern States? Does any sane man pretend to say it costs fifty to one hundred per cent. *more* to transport freight from Iowa to New York *now*, than it did three or six months ago? I know it is a pleasant thing for railroad managers to publish each month's statements, showing an amount of earnings beyond all previous comparison, and point to an advance of fifty or one hundred per cent. in the value of their stocks, but when I reflect that these achievements are at the expense of the farmers and producing classes, I see in it no special cause for congratulation. Let the navigation of our great river be once again secured to us, (and if under the auspices of the general government it cannot soon be done, the people of the West will do it without) and the shackles which bind us to merciless railroad managers will be instantaneously broken, and much of the trade on which your city is now thriving, will take wings and fly elsewhere. If the business men of your city wish to secure and retain the enormous and increasing trade of the Mississippi valley, and the immensely productive region west of it, from whence they are now receiving at least one-third of all their supplies of hogs, cattle, etc., let them at once set to work and aid in protecting our people from these railroad cormorants. Let the Board of Trade of Chicago, always alive to the commercial importance of their city, show to the railroad lines connecting Chicago with the seaboard, the effect of their suicidal policy under which our already heavy burdens are seriously augmented, and failing to obtain redress for us and themselves, let them inaugurate an appeal (in which the whole people will join) to Congress in favor of the enactment of a stringent law, by which the producing classes of the great West may be protected from the outrageous extortions and combinations of powerful railroad monopolies.

IOWA.

Sad Termination of a Romantic Marriage.

A New York correspondent, writing to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, records the following sad history:

A few years ago the marriage of Miss Boker, a young, beautiful and accomplished lady, with her father's coachman, John Dean, set all the scandal mongers of Gotham on end. A sad addendum to the "strange, eventful history" has now to be added. After the marriage, the young people, notwithstanding their different "bringing up," lived happily enough together, in a small cottage over in Williamsburg. The husband obtained an office in the Custom House, and saved money enough to open a public house at the foot of Grand street, Williamsburg. But alas! for John Dean, he could not keep a hotel. It is said "he was his own best customer," and as a natural result, he commenced treating his wife badly. In a short while all their money was spent, and with poverty coming in at the door, love, is usual, flew out of the window. John beat and abused his wife. But all this she put up with until starvation stared her in the face, when she was compelled to ask admission into the almshouse. The petition was granted, and the fashionable, elegant and accomplished belle of the Fifth Avenue—a few years ago—is now the associate of beggars and paupers.

SANITARY REPORT.

Report of the State Sanitary Agent to Gov. Yates.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 6th, 1862.

To His Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois:

SIR—Agreeably to your order of the 13th November, (that I investigate charges made by one John Miller, of Co. K, 53d Illinois regiment, against the surgeon of said regiment for neglect of duty in the case of Sergeant John Pryor and private William Barret,) I have the honor to report, that on the 29th of November, I proceeded to Corinth and visited the above regiment. Col. Sweeney (now acting Brigadier,) and Surgeon Winchester (now Medical Director at Corinth,) received me very courteously and offered me every facility in the discharge of my unpleasant duty. After a thorough investigation, I found that there was no such man in the regiment as John Miller, Sergeant Pryor and Wm. Barret had been sick, but I found them both on duty. Both gentlemen assured me that they had never seen the time, and would not now, accept their discharge. They have no complaints to make against the Surgeon or any other officer in the regiment; on the contrary said they had received every attention possible during their illness. They know no such man as John Miller, and were very indignant that your excellency should have been troubled with such a malicious letter. They desired me to express many thanks for your kindness and promptness in redressing the wrongs of Illinois soldiers.

While at Corinth I inspected the Illinois troops at that post, and found the following sick in their respective regimental hospitals: 7th regiment—fourteen sick; 9th—12; 12th—12; 50th—sixteen; 52d—12; 57th—9; Yates' Sharpshooters—eleven in the hospital. The 66th was at Rienzi. The general hospital at Corinth in charge of Dr. Gay is being broken up, yet 200 sick remained on the 1st of December. The police and sanitary condition of our troops at such posts as Corinth, Jackson and Bolivar is very good. They have gone into winter quarters, and the great want of tents has been remedied by the building of log houses, which are very warm and comfortable.

The old regiments have learned the art of living in camp—although no change in their rations—their cuisine department, have greatly improved, and their manner of living is more home-like. Gen. Dodge is in command at Corinth. Col. Chetlain of the 12th Illinois commands the post. The force at Corinth is small, but composed of veterans. The fortifications are very strong and admirably arranged. Corinth with all its valuable historic associations is safe in the hands of its present guard and commander.

Gen. Sullivan commands the district of Jackson, and we sincerely hope that he may be retained, for the citizens do not like him, which is the highest compliment I can possibly pay him.

Col. Lawler is still in command of the post of Jackson. We have here the 106th and 119th Illinois, in better condition than any of the new regiments I have as yet inspected. I do not report their sick list in full, for the reason many of their sick have been sent to the general hospital. The 106th has in the regimental hospital nineteen sick and the 119th eight. The 11th Illinois cavalry seven. Co. E, 2d regiment Illinois artillery, two.

The following statement will show the condition of the General Hospitals here, for the month of November:

Hospitals.	No. cases Treated.	Dischg'd.	Deaths.	Remaining.
No. 1.	351	99	9	224
No. 2.	223	68	10	179
No. 3.	175	12	26	83
Total,	749	179	45	486

Number of patients in the General Hospital on the 3d of December:

No. 1, Surgeon in charge, J. P. Wright,	333
No. 2, Surgeon in charge, J. C. G. Hapersett,	246
No. 3, Surgeon in charge, H. M. Crawford,	127
Total,	706

ED. D. KITTAR, Surg. Vols., Chief of Hospital.

After great care and watchfulness, the General Hospital fund has reached some $1,200 per month, which amount is being forwarded to Chicago and invested by the Illinois Sanitary Commission of that city, in articles of diet for the sick, not furnished by the government.

Your Excellency will find annexed a list of the sick and wounded in the post hospital at Bolivar—the following being a summary for November:

Admitted to Hospital	388
Returned to duty	176
Sent to General Hospital	49
Discharged from service	10
Died	11
Remaining	134

This hospital is under the charge of Dr. Starkloff, surgeon of the 43d Illinois, an able and energetic man, who is doing all he can for the benefit of the sick.

I also inclose a sick report from the regimental hospital of the 109th Illinois at Bolivar. This report shows 105 in hospital and 200 excused from duty. I find in this regiment eighty cases of disease and disability, where the ailments are of a chronic nature, and of a gravity to totally disqualify the parties for the service. A diagnosis of these cases made by a medical examining board appointed for the purpose by Gen. Brayman, revealed the following disorders, some one or more of which afflicted every man in the list:—hernia, tuberculosis, chronic ulcers, chronic rheumatism, unsound limbs from old fractures. One case of partial paralysis and imbecility produced by an indentation of the skull. These persons are all excused from duty, and more than one-half of them in hospital. Several other cases from various new regiments, have come under my observation in hospitals here, of men who have been discharged from the old regiments. Very naturally and very logically, they are once more burdening our hospitals with their unprofitable presence.

I have good reason to believe that the hospital record will eventually show no inconsiderable prevalence of this species of imposture.

The 43d Illinois has twenty-eight sick in regimental hospital—the 61st Illinois has ten. Gen. Brayman is in command at Bolivar, and while on a late inspecting tour to LaGrange, I had a very pleasant interview with him. He expressed a great interest for the sick, and for the police and sanitary condition of his command. I learn that he gives his personal attention to these important duties.

The post hospital at Grand Junction, in charge of Dr. Thrall, has been broken up, and the patients removed to the general hospital here.

While the army was at Lagrange Medical Director Wertz established a general hospital at that post, with a Dr. Strowd, United States army, in charge. The building is large and commodious, and was formerly used as a military academy. It will accommodate a large number of patients. Dr. Strowd had, on the 1st of December, 425 sick, and the number daily increasing.

Vegetables and sanitary stores have been forwarded from Columbus and Jackson for their use.

The post of Lagrange is in command of Col. Norton of the 17th Illinois, which regiment is doing provost guard duty there. We are not in communication with Holly Springs, as yet, by railroad, but expect the cars to go through next week, when I hope to be able to reach the army again.

I have found it impracticable to inspect our troops while the army is on "double-quick" after the enemy. Regiments are not permitted to take their sick with them—or sanitary stores, hospitals established as the army advances, are abundantly supplied with all articles received at our commission. Gen. Webster is now in charge of all of the military railroads in Tennessee, with his headquarters at Jackson. His sterling integrity, industry and energy has wrought a great change in the management of our railroads. His position in the army—the respect and love with which he is held by all of the old regiments, makes the appointment especially gratifying—although they had rather be in the advance. They can rest assured, however, when a battle becomes imminent, he will be with them.

I cannot well close this report without returning the sincere thanks of many, very many of the sick in our hospitals here, to the Rev. Dr. Clarkson and church, of Chicago, for their munificent donation of bound books, magazines and papers—it has enabled me to establish libraries in each of the general hospitals here. Also to Messrs. C. G. Wicker, and Hinsdell & Co., for their very liberal private donations.

Chaplain Day of General Hospital No. 2, has returned after a very successful trip North. His shipments will amount to some eighty tons of vegetables, and twenty-five cases stores, donated by our kind friends at home.

Respectfully your obed't serv't,

T. P. ROBB, State Agent.

109th Regiment—Sick and Wounded.

A report of the sick and their diseases in the hospital of the 109th regiment Illinois volunteers:

Marran Rollins, pneumonia, J. W. Canens pneumonia, Henry More, jaundice, Marshal Hughes, jaundice, John B. Case, right thumb shot off, Elijah Higgins, pneumonia, John W. Right, pneumonia, W. H. Brim, congestive fever, John A. Whitock, intermittent fever, Isaac Denton, pneumonia, Louis White pneumonia, Geo. Dougherty, jaundice, Chas. B. Cook, measles John Dunn, measles, Micher Beam, dysentery, W. J. Monemy, intermittent fever, Adam Caym, debility, Monroe Chaper, pneumonia, Wiley Casym, pneumonia, John Campbell, mumps, Jordan Smith, pneumonia, R. J. Hillman, pneumonia, Pat. McGurk, ascetis, William Strall, Joseph R. Pitt, debility, George W. Johnson, bronchitis, A. J. Williams, pneumonia, Geo. N. Newson, pneumonia, Columbus Murphy, pneumonia, W. Plater, strangulated hernia, Joseph Davis, remit. fever, John Brunel, jaundice, Anlum Crow, pneumonia, David Ball, pneumonia, Jesse Kuriskelive, jaundice, Geo. Wilson, jaundice, W. Kine, intermittent fever, John Fill, intermittent fever, N. H. Davis, measles, John Penan, measles, Melton Dickerson, pneumonia, Pema Hubbard, pneumonia, died; J. R. Milton, mumps, J. Bowman, E. M. Baker, pneumonia, Henry Klutz, cane-ophalais, James Deester, dyspepsia, J. A. Slustents, mumps, R. T. Robinson, Christie Lee, pneumonia, died; John Henderson, pneumonia, W. P. Brooks, jaundice, Thos. Filkins, mumps, Kolter, Crow, bronchitis, Daniel Williams, pneumonia, died; Hiram Benton, pneumonia, Conrad Burkart, pneumonia, Francis Clapp, intermittent fever, Aaron Baumgar, jaundice, Robert Henly mumps, Wm. C. Christian, rheumatism, Thomas Hinkle, wounded foot, Adam Hinkle, pneumonia, Thomas Cushpe, pneumonia, A. J. Tucker, pneumonia, Simeon Lanset, pneumonia, died; David Williams, consumption, died; Mena Davis, consumption; James Cabil, pneumonia; Anthony George, intermittent fever, Alfred Terry, pneumonia, died; Geo. Colcir, intermittent fever; Henry Miller, intermittent fever; W. H. Mullen, mumps; F. C. Swicegood, diarrhea; Henasson Wood, intermittent fever; Isaac G. W. Brown, Sam Harris, bronchitis; Ind Beal Willis Roberts; B. T. Love, pneumonia; Cal. Murphy, cold; Allen G. Edmons, debility; Geo. Oshan, mumps; Geo. W. McCartney, mumps; Thomas Patkins, mumps; John W. McGlo, pneumonia; John Quilt, paramonia; W. H. Pitman, pneumonia; Edgar Higgins, fever; Robt. Sanson, fever; Geo. Doty, mumps; Preson Davis, bronchitis; J. C. Martin, fever; Hezekiah Brown, rheumatism; Robt. Ferguson, chills and fever; Geo. B. Chaine, pneumonia; John Mayo, mumps; Jet. Guill, mumps; Frank Penmage, diarrhea, John Money, mumps; Mark Fill, pneumonia; Anderson Peel, phthisis; B. J. Holsen, debility Pius Perry, pneumonia; John Coll, intermittent fever.

Besides these whose names are mentioned in this list, are others who are not able for duty—in all there are at least 200 rendered unable for camp duty, though many of them are in quarters under treatment for various diseases.

Yours, respectfully,

W. S. V. DURAND.

Steward of the 109th Reg't Ill. Vol.

Sick and Wounded at Bolivar, Nov. 30, 1862.

James Hayes, co. C, 53d Ill., vulnus slopeticum.
J. Q. Moss, A, 53d Ill., vulnus slopeticum.
John O'Leary, A, 53d Ill., vulnus slopeticum.
Corp. James Boston, F, 53d Ill., vulnus slopeticum.
Benj. Johnson, C, 53d Ill., vulnus slopeticum.
Corp. Harvey Halleck, D, 53d Ill., vulnus slopeticum.
John Kenney, K, 53d Ill., vulnus slopeticum.
Morgan Watson, K, 53d Ill., vulnus slopeticum.
Corp. Tride Provanchie, E, 53d Ill., vulnus slopeticum.
Sergeant George Brown, K, 109th Ill.
Lieut. F. F. Robertson, B, 109th Ill.
Corp. Elias Elinwood, K, 109th Ill., debilitas.
Ezra Hitchcock, K, 109th Ill.
Sergeant Charles Mansfield, D, 53d Ind., vulnus slopeticum.
George W. Harris, F, 5th Ohio cavalry, vulnus slopeticum.
Charles Neimann, F, 5th Ohio cavalry, vulnus slopeticum.
Sergeant Levi Wilcox, M, 2d Ill. cavalry, vulnus slopeticum.
Corp. John Dorrell, M, 2d Ill. cavalry, convalescens ft. febris.
H. C. Stover, C, 2d Ill. cavalry, vulnus slopeticum.
Corp. Samuel Hill, C, 11th Ill. cavalry, vulnus slopeticum.
Joseph Vangraph, A, 1st Mo. battery, vulnus slopeticum.
E. G. Oliver, G, 7th Ohio battery, vulnus slopeticum.
Corp. Wm. Mix, E, 53d Ind., rheuma intestinorum.
Sergeant W. G. Buckley, H, 61st Ill., orchitis.
Hector G. Kyle, H, 20th Ohio, diarrhea.
Mory E. Kibbler, H, 20th Ohio.
James Waddle, B, 20th Ohio, rheumatism acutus.
W. W. Williams, C, 61st Ill., diarrhea.
John Fitzgerald, H, 53d Ill., rheumatism chron.
Corp. Clark Harley, 7th Ohio battery, dysenteria.
Daniel Beals, H, 53d Ind., ophthalmia.
Peter Hall, D, 109th Ill.
Frederick Roseniire, M, 7th Ill. cavalry, diarrhea.
Frederick Hart, C, 53d Ind., diarrhea.
Corp. Ralph Walton, I, 78th Ill., diarrhea.
D. G. Sturtz, F, 78th Ohio, diarrhea.
Thos. Burk G, 41st Ill., ophthalmia.
Corp. Martin Woodard, G, 7th Ohio battery, hepatitis chronica.
L. S. Higley, G, 7th Ohio battery.
Sheffield Russell, G, 7th Ohio battery, dysenteria chronica.
J. F. Ireland, L, 2d Ill. artillery, hepatitis chronica.
James Nester, D, 3d Iowa, dysenteria chronica.
John Fillibe, B, 2d Mo. battery, abscessus.
Herman Listermann, C, 68th Ohio, febris remittens.
Corp. Marcel Dubore, C, 2d Ill. battery.
Peter Erickson, H, 53d Ill., diarrhea.
Samuel St. Clair, I, 78th Ohio, diarrhea.
Adam Herrin, K, 78th Ohio, febris remittens.
James Caldwell, A, 78th Ohio, rheumatism.
[illegible] Johnson, A, 20th Ohio, diarrhea.
Corp. Edwin Geilgen, [illegible], dysentery.
A. J. Montgomery, F, 53d Ind., febris rheumatica.
Sergt. C. W. Powell, G, 20th Ohio, dysentery.
Jas. Hopkins, C, 20th Ohio, dysentery.
J. Jacobi, C, 7th Ill. cavalry, dysentery.
Christr. Layman, B, 20th Ohio infantry, dysentery.
Robert Elliott, F, 20th Ohio infantry, febris intermittens.
George Boyer, F, 20th Ohio infantry.
John Marclay, B, 109th Ill., febris intermittens.
A. L. Dufer, C, 31st Ill., erysipelas.
John Logan, G, 5th Ohio cavalry.
Samuel Winters, sergeant, A, 61st Ill., rheumatic inflamation.
Charles J. Conley, D, 7th Ohio battery, anasarca.
Henry Denis, C, 109th Ill., Pneumonia.
Edward Devoe, corporal A, 20th Ohio.
Merit Chambers, G, 20th Ohio, diarrhea.
E. C. Hollister, sergeant G, 20th Ohio, dysentery.
Charles Beardley, corporal G, 20th Ohio, dysentery.
I. S. Middaugh, F, 76th Ill., rebeola.
John J. Middaugh, corporal F, 76th Ill., rubeola.
John C. Smith, D, 28th Ill., febris remittens.
Chas. Pollock, B, 12th Wis.
Hiram I. Mercer, A, 78th Ohio.
Joseph Osmond, B, 78th Ohio, dysentery chronic.
Thomas Cassidy, I, 12th Wis., debilitas.
John Super, C, 68th Ohio, dysentery inflammation.
Charles Sopfine, I, 12th Wis., dydrops abdomenal.
John Jones, G, 12th Wisconsin, pleuritis.
Peter Nelson, A, 12th Wis., dysentery sueta.
Warren Libby, sergeant A, 12th Wis., debilita.
W. H. Dunham, E, 12th Wis., parolitis.
Augustus Levine, E, 17th Ill.
John Jacobs, H, 28th Ill.
Franklin Chamberlin, A, 76th Ill., dysentery.
W. H. Galbreath, H, 28th Ill., amaurosis.
Jacob Fultz, H, 28th Ill.
William Justus, E, 41st Ill., ophthalmia.
Henry Sidebottom, A, 3d Ill., artillery.
John Davis, A, 2d Ill., cavalry, ophthalmia.
James Blackburn, A, 2d Ill., cavalry.
George Baumann, A, 2d Ill. cavalry.
Andrew Kane, A, 2d Ill. cavalry.
Henry Parrott, G, 2d Ill., cavalry, ophthalmia.
John Howard, G, 16th Wis., febris remittens.
Benedict Emch, I, 68th Ohio, erysipelas.
Moses Gillespie, I, 15th Iowa, febris catarrhalis.
John Harris, G, 17th Ill., febris catarrhalis.
Thomas Kelly, corporal G, 15th Ohio battery, diarrhea chronic.
Charles Wilson, G, 15th Ohio battery, catarrh.
Anthony Moran, G, 14th Ohio battery, diarrhea chronic.
Robert Feeter, K, 78th Ill., haemorrhois.
William Hazard, K, 5th Ohio, febris remittens.
John Goodrill, F, 68th Ohio, convalescent.
William Jones, F, 41st Ohio, convalescent.
Patrick Conley, H, 12th Wis., convalescent.
David McMonagle, sergeant H, 12th Wis., convalescent.
John P. Ritter, H, 12th Wis., convalescent.
George McDonald, F, 41st Ill., convalescent.
B. F. Hubert, B, 12th Wis., haemorrhois.
Peter C. Snyder, F, 78th Ill., haemorrhois.
Louis Marcier, M, 5th Ohio cavalry.
John Horan, F, 5th Ohio cavalry, bronchitis.
Elias Clem, M, 5th Ohio cavalry, dysentery chronic.
Cornelius Courtney, M, 5th Ohio cavalry, dysentery inflammation.
J. J. Malott, L, 5th Ohio cavalry, phthisis pulmonalis.
Jacob Crane, G, 5th Ohio cavalry, dysentery.
D. M. Barr, G, 5th Ohio cavalry, syphilis.
John Gibson, C, 5th Ohio cavalry, febris interm. quotid.
Fred Glinker, A, 5th Ohio cavalry, febris catarrhalis.
George Conrey, A, 5th Ohio cavalry, hyperthrophia abdom.
Thornton Hannah, A, 5th Ohio cavalry, dyssenteria inflam.
W. T. Armstrong, A, 5th Ohio cavalry, febris interm. quotid.
Sergt. Henry Stevens, M, 5th Ohio cavalry, haemorrhois.
Michael Welch, 5th Ohio cavalry, ascitis.
Michael King, I, 126th Ill., rubeola.
Walton Balfour, I, 126th Ill., rubeola.
Thomas Monroe, C, 17th Ill.
Stephen Morrow, K, 17th Ill.
Morris Sauers, A, 28th Ill., nulnus slopeticum.
James A. Warren, C, 28th Ill., nulnus slopeticum.
Henry Garrett, F, 28th Ill.
Thomas Brown, B, 28th Ill.
Corp. William D. Martin, D, 25th Ind.
James Balmer, D, 46th Ill.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF NOV'R.

Admitted to hospital	388
Returned to duty	176
Sent to general hospital	49
Discharged from service	10
Died	11
Remaining	134

This report shows 60 from Illinois.

T. P. ROBB, State Agent.

REBEL TERMS OF PEACE.

No Compromise—No Reconstruction of the Union, says Jeff. Davis' Organ.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 12.]

The New York *World* holds forth as follows:

"The recent success of the Conservative sentiment of the North, (for it is a misnomer to speak of it as a Democratic or a party triumph,) in obtaining control of the next Federal Congress, is probably too partial to bring about a reform in the mode and spirit of hostilities on the part of the North. Congress may be able to exert but a limited control upon the executive in this particular. But to the extent that wise and elevated measures shall be infused into the management of the war, the Southern cause will suffer from the accession of conservative men to influence in the government. A vigorous prosecution of the war, coupled with a Constitutional administration of the Federal Government, attended by conciliatory words and appeals for harmony and good feeling, would demoralize the Southern cause more than all the rant and incendiarism, and malignant brutality and knavery that have characterised the proceedings of the radicals."

On the above the *Enquirer* comments thus:

The people of the South were for the Union, and opposed to dissolving it, so long as they had a hope that the North could be induced to abide by it in its true spirit. But when *after long remonstrance, and after many years of bitter contentions*, they found the United States Government entirely sectionalized, and a party placed in power upon its avowed hostility to their interests and rights, (which means slavery extension and re-opening the African slave trade,) and calling upon the military arm to enforce their submission, there was no longer any election left them. The separation was no sudden freak based upon an accidental or exceptional fact. It was the *natural culmination of long existing* and daily increasing causes. It was the last alternative slowly approached and reluctantly accepted, but leaving no room for doubt or subsequent repentance. When we thus parted the feelings and sentiments that had attached us to the late Union, had already been chilled and destroyed forever. The bitterness of death was passed. We presented to the world the spectacle of a people united beyond example. We will not say that the hope of reconstruction existed in *no* bosom; but if so, it was strictly exceptional, and never avowed. President Davis, in his inaugural at Montgomery, truly expressed the universal sentiment, when he proclaimed, even before the beginning of the war, that the separation was final and eternal.

Our people, despite their earlier divisions as to the *time* for action, resolved as one man upon separate political life. Wearied with unceasing contentions in the Federal councils, and alarmed and aroused at the determined attempt to place the yoke upon them, when they finally sundered the bands of Union it was with full purpose that it should be forever. The immense majorities which ratified the acts of secession told how earnest was the popular resolve. In no speech, in no letter, in no newspaper, have we ever seen an intimation that under any conceivable circumstances, the Union could be cemented again. The avowal of such a sentiment would have drawn upon any man an odium that would have been crushing and universal. By common consent he would have been classed among traitors.

Let not our foes delude themselves. Let them place no confidence in the hope that by "a vigorous prosecution of the war, coupled with a constitutional administration of the Federal Government," (if such a thing were possible,) they can in the least "demoralize" our people. But our citizens utterly deny that the enemy *can* prosecute the war, either vigorously or otherwise, "coupled with a *Constitutional Administration* of the Federal Government." Such an idea is instantly rejected here as a fatal fallacy.

We utterly deny the right of the Federal Government to make war upon us under the pretension that we are States of the Federal Union; and we denounce such war as utterly unconstitutional, wicked and atrocious, and care naught for any "conciliatory" word the assailants of our homes and liberties may bear us upon their bayonets. Of course the brutalities with which they have come instead, have inflamed our resentments correspondingly; but, come as they may, we will defend our homes, and liberties, and independence against their attempts, with a spirit resolved and unconquerable, not to be seduced, and not to be intimidated or "demoralized." Just as a man will defend his domicil from the attempts alike of him who mingles sardonic civilities with his violence, and of him who combines the brute with the assassin, so we consider our invasion as the grand insufferable wrong, and hold every stranger who plants himself in arms upon our soil as a foe with whom we have no compromise and no parley. For "brutality and knavery" we have indeed a separate wrath; but the attempt at our subjugation, in which our foes are engaged, is the grand crime against us, and alone suffices to arouse our utmost and unanimous endeavors, and there is no blandishment that can undermine our resolve.

We tell our foes the plain truth in the above, because it is the truth, and due to our people to be stated; and because we do not wish the enemy to have the cover of a delusion to excuse the persistence, or an increase in the vigor of their attempts against us. Such efforts would add to and prolong the calamities of the war, without affecting the results, for we are able to meet any effort the foe may make.

An Appalling Case—Infant Murder by Wholesale.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 10th.]

Before Alderman Beitler, yesterday afternoon, was arraigned a female ogress, whose name and profession we can best give by transcribing her business card, which reads: "Madame Rossner, *Gepruefte Hebamme* (Midwife), No. 147 Green strasse."

This woman was yesterday before the Alderman. There were also present five different females, all of whom had been her patients, and all had been by her robbed of the responsibilities of maternity. Nothing that was ever told of the notorious Madame Restell, or any of the sisterhood of child murderers, equals in atrocity the allegations concerning this woman. Even the detectives, who, by hardening experience, become indifferent to such crime, admit that the business of this woman was extensive beyond all their previous experience. The hearing occupied two hours. The details were utterly unfit for publication. The hearing ended in the commitment of the woman without bail, and all the females who testified were obliged to give security for their forthcoming when the case is brought to court. The detectives actually disinterred the bodies of children freshly buried in the woman's yard.

STILL A CHANCE FOR SOUTH DOWNS.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Wentworth has concluded to offer, for sale his two reserved buck lambs, and also twenty-five ewes in lamb by the bucks presented him by the Prince of Wales.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

We have just received from the closing sales, 100 pieces Bright, Plaid, Full Boiled SILKS, for six shillings a yard. 75 pieces Rich Chintz Figured Drouget Silks for one dollar a yard. Extra qualities Double Faced Silks, for nine shillings.

500 Pieces RICH BROCHE VELOURS,

New styles, for two shillings a yard. 500 pieces rich new styles VELOUR VALENTIAS for two and six-pence.

All the above goods we are selling for one-half the present value. They are the only

GREAT BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.

We have received within a few days a large assortment of Rich Wool Plaids, Balmoral Skirts, Balmoral Hose, Magenta Merinoes, Garnet Silks, Lustreless Silks,

BONNETTS PONSOTS,

And all the choice brands of Real Lyons Black Silks, Lyons Silk Velvets, Paris Velvet Cloaks, Cloth Cloaks, Mourning Goods, in great variety.

And many very scarce and choice styles of goods, not to be found elsewhere in this market.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS and FAMILY GOODS, of every kind, in unlimited variety, CHEAP.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO
190 & 201 Randolph St., Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &C., &C.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.

We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.

We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETTS, LADIES' and GENT'S FUR GOODS; and the new dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.

ORDERS
Will always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 Lake street, Chicago.

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
IMPORTED PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
MR. J. BAUER,
90 SOUTH CLARK ST., LARMON BLOCK,
has just returned from Europe with the largest and finest assortment of Albums ever brought to this country. For sale at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS!!
We are prepared to RENDER Hogs Heads, Spare Ribs, Pork Trimmings, Leaf Lard, Tallow or Grease, on the most liberal terms, and pledge ourselves to produce
A BETTER ARTICLE
Than any other concern in the city, from the same kind of stock. Having increased our facilities until our capacity is greater than any other establishment in this city, we can render for all our old friends, and as many new ones as may offer.
TURNER & MITCHELL,
77 Kinzie street.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS
to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will guarantee quick sales at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES,
and immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO.,
217 South Water street, Chicago.

JUST PUBLISHED,
WILL. S. HAYS'
Last and Best Song, entitled
"The Drummer Boy of Shiloh,"
Embellished with a Descriptive Title Page. Just published and for sale by D. P. FAULDS, 54 Clark street, Chicago.
Price 50 cents. Copies sent by mail.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of
BROOM CORN,
Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer
Special Inducements
By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered.
RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON,
Comission Merchants, 268 South Water street.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.
OFFICE FORAGE DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., St. Louis, December 15th, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., December 30th, 1862, for the delivery at St. Louis, Mo., of
5,000 TONS OF HAY.
To be delivered at the various steamboat landings, railroad depots and Government warehouses, free of drayage. The Hay to be first quality Timothy, well baled—to be delivered as may be required—all to be delivered by February 28th, 1863.
No bid will be considered for less than 1,000 tons.
Each bidder must enclose with his proposals a bond to the amount of 20 per cent of the value of the quantity bid for, and signed by two responsible sureties, conditioned for the signing and fulfillment of the contract if awarded him.
No bid will be considered unless the bidder or some person representing him by power of attorney is present when the bids are opened.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Hay."
The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids.
By order of Col. Robt. Allen, Chief Quartermaster.
E. D. CHAPMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 4th, 1862.
Notice is hereby given that the train known as the
HYDE PARK TRAIN,
Running on the Illinois Central Railroad, between Chicago and Wood Lawn, will be discontinued after the 31st inst. All parties holding commutation tickets will have the amount refunded on application to
W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

THE GENUINE HORSFORD
Sulphite of Lime,
Prepared only by the celebrated Chemists,
JAMES R. NICHOLS & CO.,
For sale to the trade at manufacturers prices. This is the sure and only reliable preservative of Cider.
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street.

FOR PLUMBING
AND GAS FITTING
GO TO 196 LAKE STREET.

ERNEST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.
Loans negotiated on real estate security.

KINDLING WOOD.—Why will housekeepers pay $8.00 per cord for wood, and the expense of preparing for kindling when they can purchase the Kindling Prepared by hand wood kindling of KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

TO AMBROTYPISTS.—The undersigned, who has been established in this city ten years, wishes to give tuition in the
Best process for Cartes de Visite.
Apply immediately to S. ALSCHULER, Post Office Box 894, Chicago.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In drawing of Nov. 29th, 1862, No. 18,481 drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; No. [illegible] drew $25,000; No. 17,384 drew $10,000; No. [illegible] drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. A premium of 13 per cent for doubloons, American gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall street, New York.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that the firm of COOK, DRESSER & CO., War Claim Agents, is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Cook, the senior member of the firm, will continue the business at the old office.
HOMER COOK,
G. J. DRESSER.

TAKEN UP—A Brindle Cow six years old. The owner can have the same by calling on JACOB ERICKSON, on Chicago avenue, near west end of Chicago avenue bridge, proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN UP—On the 16th of Nov., a large short-tailed Mare, about five feet high. Color a whitish yellow, with a white spot on her forehead. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at WELHELM DYKEMAN, Leyden Town, Cook County, Ill.

Wanted.

WANTED—Board from January 1st, by a gentleman and wife, where there are but few other boarders. Location must be within five minutes walk of the Post Office and terms moderate. Address "C. H. W." Post Office Box 3807.

WANTED.—A gentleman of ten years experience in business, wishes to associate himself with some established paying business in this city, either as partner or clerk. Has $600 in cash. Any communication, with real name and address, will receive prompt attention. Please address Post Office Box 2775, Chicago.

WANTED.—A young man wants a situation in a private family or store, has no objection to go in the country. Has lived here several years. Can give good reference if required. Apply "F. J." at this office.

WANTED—A retail drug and prescription Clerk. Apply to G. McPHERSON, 136 1-2 Clark street.

WANTED—A young man who has had four years' experience in hotels, would like a situation either as night watchman or to take charge of a dining room, or in any other branch of a Hotel. Good references given. Address "N. E." care Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent, between the 1st of February and April, 1863, a Store for a term of years, with basement and three or four floors above, on or between South Water and Randolph, or South Clark and State streets. State where the premises are situated, and where the proprietors can be seen. Address "C. WHITNEY," Post Office Drawer 81 Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—A good second-hand Piano, for which I will give (80) eighty acres of good Land in Wisconsin. For description of land apply to Leonard & Jennison, 4 Dole's Building, corner of South Water and Clark streets.
J. S. NICHOLS.

WANTED—A Partner. I desire a good business man, with a cash capital from $5,000 to $10,000 to join me in buying out a Wholesale and Retail Store on Lake street, now doing a prosperous business. The goods are all new and saleable, and in constant demand, and sell at good figures. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered to go into a well established and good paying business. None but principals need apply. Address, with real name, "F.," Post Office Box 1730.

WANTED—A Cook in a private family. Good wages will be given to a competent woman that can come well recommended. Apply to 375 Ontario street.

WANTED,
ARTILLERISTS
For the Lake County Battery, Capt. BOYCE, now organizing at Waukegan.
$40.00 BOUNTY PAID.
This Battery will be equipped in the best style as a Light Artillery Company, and will accompany Gen. McClernand's Expedition down the Mississippi. Office No. 10 South Clark street.
Lieut. W. SCATES, Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—500 Agents, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and as interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars.
C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street Chicago.

WANTED—Storage by Geo. A. Seaverns, in the Fire-Proof Warehouse, No. 12 River street, on Dock. Also, Offices to rent cheap. Advances made at 10 per cent.

WANTED—For the Mississippi Squadron ten Hospital Stewards. $25 per month. Apply at the Naval Rendezvous, corner of Lasalle and South Water streets. JAMES D. SINCLAIR, Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY a few additional pupils for instruction on the Piano Forte. Good references given. Terms reasonable. Address "J. M. H.," Post Office Box 3435, giving name and number of residence, where the advertiser will be pleased to call and perfect arrangements.

WANTED—Board for a family on the North Side, not far out. Private family, with few or no boarders preferred. References exchanged. Address "BOARD," Post Office Drawer 5912.

WANTED—Cabinet Makers. Wanted at South Bend, Ind., thirty or forty good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant work, prompt pay and good wages will be given. Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 Lake street, or CHAS. E. LOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office,
SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP.
No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2245.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price $15. We have agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., Post Office Drawer 5869, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchies of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to C. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 398.

WANTED—Stock of merchandise.—The advertiser wishes to purchase a stock of Merchandise, consisting of either Dry Goods, Groceries or Hardware, (or all combined,) for which he will pay one quarter to one-third in cash, and the balance in desirable lots in one of the most flourishing cities of Wisconsin. All communications confidential. Address Post Office Box 5, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1643. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 155 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1629. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Agents. 5,000
Magic Currency Holders,
JUST RECEIVED
Every man, woman and child will need one to carry the new Postage Currency in. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of 15 cents, retail price.
R. R. LANDON, Agent, 86 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents. Our great
NEW PRIZE PACKAGE,
Now ready and in wonderful demand.
A decided NOVELTY, unlike any other package ever sold; contains a greater variety of STATIONERY and more new and useful articles; splendid JEWELRY and one of our great combined CHECKER BOARDS, CHESS MEN and CHECKERS. $15 per day made easy.
Send for circulars and terms.
C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Book Agents and dealers,
Read This!
The best offer you ever had to make Money.
EVERYBODY WANTS IT!
NOW READY,
INCIDENTS OF THE WAR;
OR, THE
ROMANCE AND REALITIES OF SOLDIER LIFE!
Comprising the thrilling adventures, narrow escapes and heroic deeds performed by our brave soldiers engaged in the present war. This work is published in pamphlet form, containing of 96 pages, and is one of the most thrilling and spicy books published. Mailed on receipt of retail price, 25 cents, post-paid. Send stamp and get Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 86 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Post Office Box 4422.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,
100,000,
To Country Merchants and Others Wishing to Enter into Trade.
I am prepared to offer rare inducements, as I am receiving daily, on consignment from Eastern markets, Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Hardware and other goods, and have on hand a large and well selected stock, which I will exchange for one-third to one-half cash, and balance in good real estate, free from incumbrance, or Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Address J. A. DANIELS, P. O. Box 123, or call at 24 South Water street.

150,000 WHITE OR BURR OAK TIES wanted. For particulars apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton R. R., Room 3, Masonic Temple.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A two-story Frame Building in a very desirable location, within three minutes walk of the Post Office, 74 Adams street, Possession given immediately. Rent to the first of May, 1863, one hundred dollars. Apply at 78 Adams street, of Mrs. D. A. JONES.

TO RENT—Sixteen acres Land within four miles of the Court House, suitable for a Garden. A good Gardener can obtain a favorable lease. Apply to JOHN S. CORNING, 58 Clark street.

TO RENT.—A Large Five Story Brick Building, suitable for storage or warehouse purposes, conveniently located to the business part of the city. For particulars address "M.," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 90 Clark street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country.
WM. H. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two large unfurnished rooms for rent with board at 88 Washington street, between State street and Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders taken. References required.

BOARDING—A suit of pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be had at 73 Monroe street; also, board for two without rooms.

BOARDING—A few gentleman can find a good boarding house at 115 Indiana st., near the corner of Wells street, North Side.

Lost.

LOST—On the 1st of December, between Granger street and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot, a Brooch Pin, with a small Gold Locket attached, containing a single Grey Hair of a deceased father. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

STRAYED—On the 15th inst., a small brown Pony, (nearly Black), with a white spot on his forehead and one on each side of his back, under the saddle. He went west or southwest. Whoever will return him to S. C. BARTLETT, 323 West Washington street, shall be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Tuesday night last, from the premises of the subscriber, two Colts. One all black, with long tail, going on four years old; the other a bay, with white stripe down the face, one forward foot white from the fetlock; going one year old. MICHAEL HANSON, 181 Clark street, corner of Madison.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the night of December 8th, nine Beef Cows. Said to be marked with the letter B on the hip. Any person returning any of said Cows to the Freight Depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, corner of West Indiana and Jefferson streets, will be paid three dollars reward and expenses for each Cow.
JAS. S. GRIFFITH, Freight Ag't.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A No. 4 Florence Sewing Machine, in good order. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Lake street.

FOR SALE—The Property known as No. 80 and 82 North Dearborn street, [illegible] Illinois and Indiana streets. [illegible] Wolcott's Addition [illegible] of ANDREW J. BROWN, [illegible].

FOR SALE—$85 will buy a horse, buggy and harness. Harness nearly new, the horse well suited for family purposes, and buggy cheap enough. Can be seen at the [illegible] Livery Stable, Wabash avenue for a few days.

FOR SALE—Our well-known Grocery is, on account of one of the undersigned partners for Germany, for sale. [illegible] KIRCHHOFF, [illegible] West Randolph street.

FOR SALE—500 Barrels Choice New York State Green Apples, and 400 barrels choice New York State Cider, will be sold in lots to suit. BURCHINGTON [illegible].

FOR SALE—A good style Sleigh, Power Sleigh, suitable for family or single horse. Also a new Cutter. [illegible] Western Carriage Repository, on Michigan av. [illegible] ington street.

FOR SALE.—Five Ten Horse Power Engines to perfect running order. These Engines were manufactured by [illegible] New York. Have been used only [illegible] better of the class. Also five Cast [illegible] by troughs, &c., complete. Apply to [illegible] SON, Illinois Central Railroad Company.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. We have for sale, low for cash, one of the finest located lots in the city, [illegible] north and east directly opposite [illegible] ment. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Cavalry Equipments. A full set of good Cavalry equipments, for either an officer or private. Apply to Thompson, Whitney & Co., [illegible] Address "CAPTAIN," Post Office Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—Choice Dairy Butter, also choice Honey and Leaf Lard in packages to suit families or boarding-houses, by the firkin or tub. Also fresh Eggs and Poultry, by [illegible], Lasalle street. Call and see.

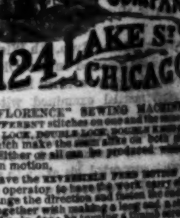
FOR SALE—A farm in the vicinity of Princeton, New Jersey, containing [illegible] acres. There is on the premises a [illegible] house, large barn and other [illegible] trees, in full bearing, and one [illegible] young and thrifty; besides [illegible] this season. The farm is well watered by [illegible] stream running through its whole length. Also [illegible] acres of woodland, the rest is [illegible].
Price $5,000.
Two-thirds in cash or Government [illegible] the residue on premises, secured by [illegible] trade for city or country property [illegible] A. M. MERRILL, Chicago, Dec. 11th, 1862.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—In the city of Toronto, C. W., the property occupied by Messrs. Boret, Melling & Co., and known as
THE COMMERCIAL STEAM MILLS.
It is well situated, having a frontage on the dock close to the grain market. The building [illegible] originally put up as a flour mill, and may [illegible] to the same business again.
There are on the premises a powerful steam engine and three run of Burr stones, together with machinery. For further particulars apply to [illegible] WHITNEY, Estate Agent, Toronto, C. W.

FOR SALE.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
The subscriber offers his Lumber and Mill establishment for sale, consisting of a Saw Mill and Shingle Mill, all in good order, a Lumber Yard, Wood Yard, Office, a good Dwelling House, two Tenement Houses, with barn, sheds, team, wagons, sleighs, &c., all doing a good run of custom, (the mill will be ready for the coming winter.) Price [illegible] time or in sawing at fair prices.
If desired I will sell from one to eight hundred thousand feet of good Pine Logs with the mill.
JAMES SAWYER.
Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 8th, 1862.

78 LAKE STREET.
Bargains for the Holidays.
WE ARE NOW SELLING
HOOP SKIRTS
AT COST,
AND HAVE
MARKED DOWN
OUR
WHOLE STOCK
OF
Zephyr Hoods, Caps,
Sontags, Sleeves,
Jackets, &c., &c.
So that the Ladies can combine
TASTE, UTILITY AND ECONOMY
In the Purchase of Holiday Gifts.
We would call attention to a large lot of beautiful Zephyr Skating Caps, in desirable colors, at
ONE DOLLAR
Each.
N. B.—Balmoral Skirts at greatly reduced prices.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 Lake street.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
Signal reward to the great American Inventor—the Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the
HOWE MACHINE
Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first Premium for excellence of Machine; also four Bronze Medals as First Premiums for different specimens of work; also four Honorable Mentions for excellency of work. Thus the Original Howe Sewing Machine, from which all others derived, having established itself by taking five Gold Medals at the World's Fair, where all the leading machines of Europe and America were exhibited, as the Best Sewing Machine in the world.
Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States.
Circulars, containing full descriptions of machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
Address J. A. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.



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Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.

THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches in each revolution. They will sew dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of the [illegible] of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Post Office Box [illegible].
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase the SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Southern Michigan,
126 Lake street, Chicago.
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L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all stitches, at 132 Lake street. Wilcox & Gibbs Twisted Loop-Stitch; Empire Shuttle Lock; Parr Double-Lock Stitch; Empire Shuttle Lock Stitch. The Simplest, Stillest, Fastest and [illegible]. Also, Barnum's "SELF SEWER." Supplies, &c. L. CORNELL & CO.

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE sale of the best IRON FEED MILLS [illegible] now in use, taking into consideration [illegible] and the work they will do. The Mills can be seen at PALMER & PLUMONDON'S, Milwaukee, and at [illegible] West Water and Washington streets, [illegible] & JONES' Agricultural Store, 107 Lake street. For particulars address me, Post Office Box [illegible].
C. SHEPARD.

GEN. BUTLER.

The secesh organs are filled with wrath and bitterness against Gen. Butler and have been working diligently to displace him. It will be the grimmest of jokes to accommodate Fernando Wood and his friends, whose mouth-piece is the New York *World*, by substituting Banks for Butler. The little finger of Banks will be thicker than Butler's loins, when the President's Proclamation is given the latter wherewith to finish up the rebellion.

DON'T GET DISCOURAGED.

Some weak-hearted people are growing discouraged at the failure of Burnside's army to storm the rebel batteries at Fredericksburg. We are not. So long as our army is commanded by vigorous, zealous, fighting generals like Burnside, Hooker, Sumner, Franklin and Sigel, there is hope that something will be done. If repulsed at one point, they will penetrate the rebel lines at some other, and once they can force the rebel army to fight on open ground, victory will be sure and followed by the irretrievable rout of the rebels. Burnside has no idea of going into winter quarters. He is bound for Richmond.

AND WHERE IS BANKS?

The exciting and unsuccessful events that have ended with the re-crossing of the Rappahannock, are on every tongue. Our army went forward bravely, fought gallantly, suffered severely, and under cover of night again resumed their old positions north of the river. Reviewing all this, men bite their lips in chagrin and disappointment, and scan the dim hints of the telegrams to find some consolation in the rumor that Gen. Banks is soon to burst upon the scene in Virginia. Evidently this is not to be. The last hope of the kind has faded out. Gen. Banks has sailed, secure from questioning or surmise, out of possibility of participation in the fall of Richmond, save by indirect and remote influence.

But where is Banks? We are not in the secrets of the War Department. If we were, we could not tell. As we do not know, there is no law against guessing. He has gone to New Orleans, where by this time his fleet is probably arriving. He left New York on the 4th. It was the President's own remark that "the expedition would not be heard from before ten days at least." This could not be were it bound short of doubling the capes of Florida. He has not been heard from yet, though the rumors have come back noting the putting in of vessels from his fleet into ports on the North Carolina coast, and Port Royal, strengthening our forces at those places.

But what will Gen. Banks do at New Orleans? We are prepared to believe that a special exceeding dread is about to fall upon the rebels from this cause. He has gone down to take possession of the richest portion of the rebel South. He will be on the ground when the mailed hand of the President as Commander-in-Chief lets in the light of Liberty upon the million slaves of that fairest region of Secessia. He will be ready to seize and enforce the great military necessity of *destroying Slavery that the Union may live.* Take your map and a pair of compasses. Place one point at New Orleans as a centre, and the other at Apalachicola Bay in Florida. Now sweep the circuit northward and westward and extend the arc until it touches the gulf coast of Texas. This is to be the field of operations of Gen. Banks. When ice and snow thicken around the winter huts of Burnside's army, the forces of Banks will have no impediments in the season, to sweep the entire field.

Full of the great staples of the South, full of blacks, sent thither for security from the more perturbed regions northward. Full of rebels in whose hearts is only malice and hatred to the Union, and from among whom loyal men have been crushed out as by an iron hand. It is the innermost heart of the rebellion, the cherished centre of which the Rappahannock line is but an outpost. Into this centre has sailed Gen. Banks.

He has arrived in season for the first of January. He will be to the South and to the negro nation, the almoner of the President's great New Year's gift to Humanity, a gift born of the necessities of this war. Gen. Banks is there ready to commence at the exact point of progress where Gen. Hunter was stopped on the 19th of May last. The Act of seizure and confiscation, and the Proclamation will go on apace. The President will open flood gates with a full head of water. Banks has gone to *take possession of the South*, and in two weeks the President will say, in words of more import than ever before accorded to mere human utterance, "IT IS TIME."

MASSACHUSETTS' OFFENSE.

The telegraph reports Garret Davis as saying in his speech in the Senate that he believed that slavery was the cause of the war. It was because Massachusetts and other States had abolished slavery, and inaugurated a crusade against the States which held on to it. He thought the people would arise and reconstruct this Union, leaving Massachusetts out in the cold Northern regions." All slave-holders hate Massachusetts. They would sink her to the bottom of the Northern Ocean, if they had the power. The slave-breeding gentry forget that, but for the Puritans of Massachusetts, there would be no free States at this day, which is quite possible. If the example of that State had not set the example of abolishing slavery within their limits, it would be difficult to name the State which would have done so. If Massachusetts had supported the "peculiar institution" by her voice and example, slavery would extend to-day over every Northern State. It would flourish in New York and Pennsylvania as it does in Virginia and Carolina; and Ohio and Illinois would be as badly afflicted with it as Kentucky and Missouri. Massachusetts would be ruled by South Carolina and adored by the breakers in human flesh. The African slave traders by this time would have brought half the population of Africa into the country, and the blacks to-day would outnumber the whites three to one. Instead of millions of European emigrants who have sought our shores and doubled our white population, there would be tens of millions of negroes, cowering beneath the lash, or turning at bay upon their taskmasters, re-enacting the scenes of San Domingo. Instead of the glorious galaxy of free States with their twenty millions of free men—with their wealth, enterprise, institutions, progress and civilization, there would be twenty States populated by ignorant negro slaves, and more ignorant and wretched butternut whites, the one owned and the latter ruled by an oligarchy, brutal, cruel, gambling and dissipated oligarchy, whose passions and lusts would be the supreme law.

The example and influence of Massachusetts have created twenty happy and prosperous free commonwealths, abolished the slave trade and resisted the aggressions and thwarted the schemes of the slavepower. It is not alone in creating free communities that the potential influence of the sturdy little State is felt, but in checking the grasping avarice of the oligarchy for domain. But for this restraining power slavery would now be extended over California, Mexico and Central America, and the slave code of South Carolina would be the Constitution of the Union. Is it any wonder, then, that the slave-dealers hate Massachusetts with a devilish malevolence? She has defeated their programme, and failing to reduce her influence in the Union, they are employing their utmost efforts to destroy it, and on its ruins they purpose to build a slaveholding despotism, and realize the long baffled but never abandoned darling idea of establishing a republic whose corner stone shall be

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A No. ... Florence Sewing Machine, in perfect order. Can be seen at No. ...

FOR SALE—The property known as No. 38 and 120 North Clark street ... Illinois and Indiana streets), being Lots 1 and ... 10, Wolcott's Addition ... all the land for sale on ... of ANDREW J. BROWN, 31 South Clark street. dell-y287-1w

FOR SALE.—$85 will buy a horse, buggy and harness. Harness nearly new, the horse well suited for business purposes. Will be sold cheap. Can be seen at N. FIELDSTON'S Livery Stable, Wabash avenue for a few days. del8-y94-3t

FOR SALE—Our well-known Grocery is, on account of one of the partners ... partnership ... KIRCHHOFF, 58 West Randolph street. ...

FOR SALE.—500 Barrels Choice New York State Green Apples, and 50 barrels choice New York State Cider, will be sold in lots to suit. ... BUNTINGTON BROTHERS, 23 South Water street. del7-y287-1w

FOR SALE.—A good style extra ... Sleigh, suitable for Family or Livery ... Eastern Carriage Repository, on Market, near ... ington street.

FOR SALE.—Five Ten Horse Power Engines in perfect running order. ... New York. Have been used only ... better of the class. Also, Five Corn Husking, ... lag troughs, &c., complete. Apply to J. L. PATE ... SON, Illinois Central Railroad Company, Chicago. de16-y285-1w

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. We have for sale, low for cash ... of the finest located lots in the east part of the ... tion, near and in full view of the Lake. One lot ... north and east, directly opposite the Douglas Monument. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO. del7-y5-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP—Cavalry Equipments. A full set of good second-hand equipments for an officer and horse can be seen at Thompson, Whitney & Co.'s, 23 Lake street. ... Address "CAPTAIN," Post Office Box ... Chicago. del1-y43-1w

FOR SALE—Choice Dairy Butter, also choice Honey and Leaf Lard, in quantities to suit families or boarding-houses, or the retail trade; also fresh Eggs and Poultry, by D. GOODRICH, ... Lasalle street. Call and see. ...

FOR SALE—A farm in the vicinity of Princeton, New Jersey, containing ... acres. There is on the premises a commodious dwelling ... large barn and stables, two hundred ... trees, in full bearing, and one thousand ... young and thrifty; doubtless will yield ... this season. The farm is well watered, by a ... stream running through its whole length. ... acres of woodland, the rest is tillable.

Price $5,000.

Two-thirds in cash or Government certificates at par; the residue on premises, secured by mortgage, or will trade for city or country property in or near this city. A. H. MERRILL or FRISBIE ... Chicago, Dec. 11th, 1862. ...

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—In the city of Toronto, C. W., the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Borst, Halliday & Co., as a distillery, and known as

THE COMMERCIAL STEAM MILLS.

It is well situated, having a frontage on the dock, and close to the grain market. The building having been originally put up as a flour mill, may easily be adapted to the same business again.

There are on the premises a powerful steam engine and three run of Burr stones, together with other machinery. For further particulars apply to J. W. WHITNEY, Estate Agent, Toronto, C.W. ...

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers his Lumber and Shingle establishment for sale, consisting of a Saw Mill and Shingle Mill, all in good order, a Lumber Yard, Wood Yard and Office, a good Dwelling House, two Tenement Houses, with barn, sheds, team, wagons, tools, &c. &c., with a good run of custom, (the Mill will be running the coming winter.) Price $6,000, one-half cash, balance on time or in sawing at fair prices.

If desired I will sell from one to eight hundred thousand feet of good Pine Logs with the above.

JAMES SAWYER. Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 8th, 1862. ...

78 LAKE STREET.

Bargains for the Holidays!

WE ARE NOW SELLING

HOOP SKIRTS AT COST,

AND HAVE

MARKED DOWN

—OUR—

WHOLE STOCK

—OF—

Zephyr Hoods, Caps, Sontags, Sleeves, Jackets, &c., &c.

So that the Ladies can combine

TASTE, UTILITY AND ECONOMY

In the Purchase of Holiday Gifts!!

We would call attention to a large lot of hand-made Zephyr Skating Caps, in desirable colors, at

ONE DOLLAR Each.

N. B.—Balmoral Skirts at greatly reduced prices.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street. de15-y176

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.

Signal reward to the great American Inventor—five Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the

HOWE MACHINE

Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first highest Premium for excellency of Machine; also four other Gold Medals as First Premiums for the four different grades of work; also four Honorable Mentions for good work, comprising the only Premiums given, either for excellency of Machine or of work. Thus the Original Howe Machine, from which all others derive their vitality, has established itself by taking five Gold Medals out of six, and four Honorable Mentions out of five, at the World's Fair, where all of the leading Sewing Machines, both in this country and Europe, were on trial, as the best Sewing Machine in the world.

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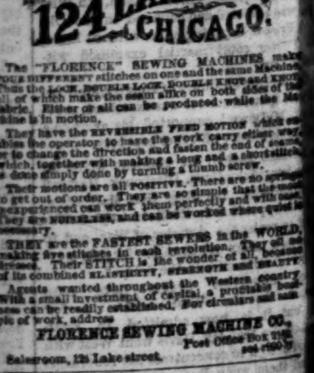
Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail. Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago. my17-b21-1y.



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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862.

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He has arrived in season for the first of January. He will be to the South and to the slaves the almoner of the President's New Year's gift to Humanity, a gift made by the necessities of this war. Gen. Banks is there ready to commence at the very point of progress where Gen. Hunter paused on the 19th of May last. The era of seizure and confiscation, and emancipation, is on apace. The President has open flood gates with a full head of water. Banks has gone *to take possession* of the South, and in two weeks the President will say, in words of more import than ever before accorded to mere human utterance, "IT IS TIME."

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The example and influence of Massachusetts has made twenty happy and prosperous commonwealths, abolished the ... trade and resisted the aggressions and thwarted the schemes of the slave power. It is not alone in creating free States that the potential influence of the Bay State is felt, but in checking the avarice of the oligarchy. But for this restraining power slavery would now be existing in California, Mexico and Central America, and the slave code of South Carolina would be the Constitution of the Union. Is it any wonder, then, that the oligarchs hate Massachusetts with such malevolence? She has thwarted their purposes, and failing to rule and ruin the Union, they are now bending their utmost efforts to destroy it. On its ruins they purpose erecting a despotism, and ... they have waited but never ... plan of establishing a ... whose corner stone shall be human bondage, a society in which capital shall own labor, where the man that toils shall have no rights that the man that toils not is bound to respect.

The present struggle is between the disciples of Massachusetts ideas and the advocates of South Carolina's dogmas. Massachusetts started the ball that liberated the colonies from British tyranny, and true to her professions of democracy, she abolished slavery within her own limits, and asserted by example as well as precept, the equal rights of all men. Had the people of the old Bay State been animated by the feelings and principles that prevailed in South Carolina, not only would slavery exist now in every part of the Union, but these States would have remained colonies of Great Britain to this day. The independence of the Republic from the rule of England, and the freedom of the North from the curse of slavery, are due to the ideas, efforts and sacrifices of the Radicals of Massachusetts, who propagated their opinions with an industry, zeal and success that has no parallel in the history of human affairs.

Let the Calhouns dogmatise about the divinity of slavery—the Jeff. Davises commit treason to endow it with empire, and the other Davises vex the ears of Senators with owlish hooting against free institutions and the Old Bay State—the day of the triumph of her teachings is at hand. Let her preach and pray and fight a little longer, and the glorious old commonwealth will witness a sight seen only by the eye of faith for an hundred years—an ocean-bound Republic without a slave.

FROM CORINTH.

The Situation Thereabouts—The 57th Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CORINTH, Dec. 15th, 1862.

I take the liberty to drop you a line, giving your numerous readers a few items of interest about Corinth. The health of this post was never better. I found here last week only about sixty patients at the general hospital; they are mostly portable cases and the patients are soon to be sent up to Jackson, Tenn. The regimental hospitals have but few cases each; say on an average about twelve, or not to exceed fifteen each. The buildings used for regimental hospitals are first class rebel dwellings. The patients under treatment of able surgeons and careful stewarts and nurses are comfortably situated—far better than I expected to find them. There is no lack of sanitary supplies, as a general thing, for the supply of the regimental hospitals.

SITUATION OF THE TROOPS.

I find the different regiments in comfortable winter quarters, having fire-places or stoves in all their tents. The most of the regiments draw flour and bake their own light bread by practical bakers. The commissary, except beef, are rather superior in quality, to that issued in Camp Butler. The men are quiet and strictly domestic, spending a large portion of their spare time in mental and moral improvement. I will give you a little idea of the their taste, and the order in which daily papers are circulated. About 400 copies find a daily circulation at this time—the purchase being nearly after this order: CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 150 copies; Missouri *Democrat*, 100 copies; Cincinnati *Commercial* and *Gazette*, over 100, besides miscellaneous, as the Chicago *Times* is the most saleable among the citizens. It yields a healing influence to the wounded mind of rebels, or sympathizers that no other sheet can.

There are over 2,000 contrabands here; they are doing well for the cause, making themselves useful in erecting earthworks, cooking, washing and other labor. Our men are now of the opinion that their labor could not be spared. The fortifications are so far completed that our troops feel perfectly safe against a largely superior force. The men have confidence in the cause they are sustaining, in the officers that lead them, and in themselves. Our troops now at Corinth are veterans. They have a full knowledge of their business, and know how to mind their business. Among the Illinois regiments now here, I have visited the 7th, 12th, 50th, 52d, 57th and the Yates and Birge's sharpshooters. Missouri and Ohio have also a fair representation here. There is a strong Union feeling existing in some parts of Tennessee, but in others it is mixed. I noticed a personal remark in your issue of the 8th or 9th inst., in relation to Col. Baldwin of the 57th Illinois. I wish to say to your readers that Col. B. is acting in command, and I would here remark that rumors reflecting upon any man in our service ought not to be published, unless there is sufficient clearness of facts given in every case to lead the public mind in the path of truth. I am aware that all men are fallible; some of us have feelings in one direction, and some in another: and also that all men are sensitive, possessing in a greater or less degree those finer feelings that shine forth in manly life and Christian conduct. Here permit me to remark, for the sake of definite history, a fact: there is more than one Col. Moore in the Illinois service. Col. R. S. Moore of the 85th Illinois, Col. A. B. Moore of the 104th Illinois, Col. J. H. Moore of the 115th, and Col. Risdon M. Moore of the 117th Illinois. I humbly trust that journalists will be *more* explicit and no *more* mix up the *Moores* in the passing history of this war. Daily trains are now running between Columbus and this place, and also to Holly Springs. Several of our Illinois regiments are on the line of these roads. There is but one feeling existing here with our old regiments, and that is to sustain the government, and confiscate the property of a foolish and rebellious people that would fain destroy the best form of government given to erring mortals on earth. They would much rather remain from those endearing ties at home than submit or consent to a peace that would be detrimental to the honor of our flag, or that would not secure to their posterity that boon for generations to come that has been so causelessly snatched from their embrace.

The officers of the third brigade, Dodge's division (formerly Davis), composed of the following regiments: 18th Missouri, 7th, 50th and 57th Illinois, have made liberal arrangements to treat their brigade to a Christmas dinner. This brigade is at present under the command of Col. M. M. Bane, of Payson, Ill. Although the Colonel is minus his right arm, lost at Pittsburg Landing, he still has a head and heart both right, that commands the love and respect of all with whom he associates.

The following is a list of sick at the Regimental Hospital at Corinth, Miss., Dec. 15 1862:

Wm. Stennson, Co. B, chronic diarrhea.
Jas. Martin, Co. C, ophalion and catarrh.
David Miles, Co. E, contusia.
M. Rich, Co. F, sprained ankle.
R. Shank, Co. G, scrofula.
Jesse Killmer, Co. B, pneumonia.
Chaplain N. G. Collins, anasorca.
Henry Charles, Co. F, bronchitis.
M. Harenger, Co. G, bronchitis.
J. Cox, Co. E, rheumatism.
Wm. Anderson, Co. D.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Committee on the Pacific railroad will soon bring in a bill amendatory of that passed last session, which will permit the issue of $100 shares in the stock of the road, instead of fixing the lowest price of shares at $1,000, as is the case with the existing charter.

Two millions of dollars are called for in California to commence work on the great Pacific railroad from that end of the route, and private advices say the money will be forthcoming.

THE DISMISSAL OF COL. MCHENRY.—The following is the order for which Col. McHenry was dismissed by the President. The Kentucky papers admit that Col. McHenry drew it rather strong, but urge that he should be restored. Considering the notoriety that has been given to the Article of War, forbidding this practice, Col. McHenry's order, and his generous specification of both loyal and rebel slaveholders, seems like a determination to brave it in a manner, and make himself a "blessed martyr:"

HEADQUARTERS 17TH REG'T KY. VOLS., IN THE FIELD, NEAR NEWMARKET, KY., October 27th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER.—All negroes not slaves or freemen, will hereafter not be allowed in this regiment, and all officers and soldiers are forbidden from employing any other than slaves, or negroes known to be free.

All fugitive slaves are hereby ordered to leave this regiment within two weeks from this time.

Any fugitive slave within the limits of this regiment will be delivered to his owner or agent appointed, upon application, whether that owner be *loyal or a rebel.*

[Official.] By command of John H. McHenry, Jr., Col. 17th Reg't Ky. Vols.
GEO. W. GIST, 1st Lieut. and Adj.

NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI.—The negroes in great numbers are coming into General Grant's lines, bringing horses, mules and wagons. They are set at work ginning and bailing cotton. They receive wages for their labor, and, it is said, do twice the work they performed as slaves. There is every indication that if the masters were well disposed, the transition from the system of involuntary labor to paid labor would be much easier than many have supposed.

THE ARREST OF D. A. MAHONEY.—The Galena *Daily Advertiser* says it appears that the arrest of D. A. Mahoney, of Dubuque, some time since, was made on the affidavit of John L. Harvey, for saying, in the office of Wm. L. Bradley, in the presence of several other witnesses, that if he (Mahoney) should be arrested as Gen. Jones had been, by order of Secretary Seward, that he would assassinate him. Comment unnecessary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD AND THE LANCASHIRE SUFFERERS.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad at Albany on Thursday last, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Company will cheerfully co-operate in the benevolent movements now making in the city of New York and elsewhere, for furnishing relief to the starving operatives of England, and will transport over its railroad, free of charge therefor, all donations of food which may be deposited at any of their stations, destined for this object, and addressed to the International Relief Association of New York.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of Affairs in Grant's Army.

THE CAVALRY DEFENDED.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
IN BIVOUAC NEAR THE YOCKENA, SEVENTEEN MILES FROM OXFORD, MISS., December 8, 1862.

The cavalry division is now in camp, steadily recovering from the fatigues incident the late pursuit, and we have leisure calmly to look about us, and see what has been accomplished by this branch of the service within the last ten days.

The cavalry arm has heretofore been looked upon with a certain sort of indifference by those in authority, and by both infantry and artillery, and considered as only fit to do picket duty, carry messages, scout, and act as body guards and escorts for Major Generals, and commanders of divisions. But I imagine that after the stirring events connected with the pursuit of the fleeing columns of Price, Van Dorn & Co., they will be held in altogether another sort of estimation.

The truth is that not a fight or skirmish has occurred within the last ten days that has not been brought on and participated in solely and unaided by the cavalry division of Gen. Grant's army.

We had the advance when the movement was made southward from Grand Junction; we first encountered the rebel pickets at Hudsonville; we first skirmished at Holly Springs, and first occupied the town; we fought and skirmished over every inch of the ground for ten miles south; we were subjected to the first cannonading at Waterford and first replied; we first entered the forts of the Tallahatchie; we first crossed the river and first entered Abbeville; we captured Oxford and fought in her beautiful streets and around her public buildings; we pressed the rear of the enemy's column, and compelled him to burn his tents and camp equipage; we forced, by our eager pursuit, the destruction of the bridges across the Yockena, and then we rebuilt them and passed on with our column. we captured the little town of Springdale; we fought at Water Valley; we crossed the Otuckalofa; we reached the vicinity of Coffeeville, and there we fought the only battle of the campaign since the battle of the Hatchie; then we withdrew to the camp where we are now bivouacked. Thirty-five miles from any infantry support, with two large unfordable streams between us and the army, the bridges over which rebel sympathizers might destroy at any moment. Gen. Grant deemed it necessary that we should withdraw.

We were loth to leave the track of the retreating enemy, from whom we had already captured 700 prisoners, and which offered such further glorious opportunities in the same direction, but after the repulse of Friday, and the discovery that the enemy were massing his troops and preparing to defend the position at every cost, and having already accomplished more than was at first proposed, it was deemed a suggestion of the better part of valor to retire.

During all these busy days not a gun has been fired which was not aimed, and not a prisoner taken who was not captured by our cavalry men. The entire northern portion of Mississippi is cleared of rebels. It is possible to send a mounted man from Grand Junction to Coffeeville, and he shall not be molested or discover a rebel soldier. The way is open for our great southern movement, and other things being equally prepared we could start for Grenada to-morrow.

Major Rowley returned yesterday from Coffeeville, whither he went with a flag of truce on Thursday last, among other things to negotiate for the immediate exchange of prisoners captured within the last ten days. This flag, I am informed, entered Coffeeville the day of, or the day after, the late battle, and made arrangements for the proper interment of our dead, and the proper treatment of our wounded.

Lieut. Col. McCullogh's body was found in the road, not five yards from where he received the wound, with his coat and boots removed, and his pockets rifled of everything valuable. In his vest pocket he carried a valuable gold watch containing the likeness of his wife. This the plunderers appropriated with the rest.

Col. Lee, at the request of the officers of the 4th Illinois cavalry, and with the consent of Col. Mizner commanding the division, during the temporary absence of Col. Dickey, sent another flag of truce late last night, with instructions to go to Coffeeville and obtain the body of Col. McCullogh, that it might be sent to his friends. This flag was in charge of Lieutenant Wallace of the 4th cavalry, and your correspondent was allowed to accompany it. We reached Water Valley at midnight, intending to visit Coffeeville this morning, but we had hardly arrived before an order was received recalling the flag. This was a grievous disappointment to all. Lieut. Wallace is too good an officer not to obey promptly any order, but he privately expressed to me his belief that to "swear" a little would relieve him. I told him to "go ahead," when with an extraordinary emphasis he ripped out "damn" and subsided. Language fails to do the subject justice.

Major Coon who commands the 2d Iowa cavalry, to-day captured one of the fraternity, J. Van Horn Street, the correspondent of the *Mobile Register*, whose communications from Van Dorn's army to his paper under the *nom de plume* of "*N' Importe*," have attracted general attention. Mr. Street left the Confederate army at Oxford, some days since, to cross the country to Memphis. It was on his return that he reached our lines, which, unknown to him, had become very much extended during his temporary absence. Mr. Street took his arrest very cooly, insisting that correspondents were non-combatants and should be released. His view of the matter is undoubtedly the correct one, and I presume he will be duly escorted beyond our lines.

There are no evidences of an immediate advance movement.

Three Days Later Details.

PROSPECT OF AN ADVANCE—THE COTTON QUESTION.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
OXFORD, Miss., Dec. 11, 1862.

I have to-day returned from a ride along our entire line, extending from Holly Springs to the Yockena, fifteen miles below this city. Everything is quiet so far as outsiders can discern, and there are no surface indications of an immediate advance. I cannot help thinking, however, that we shall move in a day or two, and in expectation of the advance movement shall to-morrow resume my place with the cavalry, fifteen miles south, on the Yockena.

My visit to Holly Springs demonstrates to my mind that if ever a community were insane, or afflicted with a disgusting moral malady, it is the crowds of speculators and vagrants which have congregated at Holly Springs to deal in cotton—they have "cotton" on the brain—every one of them. My opinion of cotton buyers, as a class, is tolerably well known. Lest some should accuse me of neglecting this portion of the "army followers," I propose to express it once more:

Judas Iscariot for thirty pieces of silver sold his Lord. These men require a higher price, but are no less willing to sell their country for the profits of a successful cotton speculation. Each train from the North brings with it a carload of grasping speculators. They have authority from Washington to purchase and ship cotton, and by implication authority to pass all military guards with their cotton teams and drivers. They go beyond our lines to places where no loyal citizen wearing the uniform of a soldier can penetrate. They purchase in safety and return. Wagons loaded with their cotton arrive at the picket lines, and must be passed in. The driver examines carefully the defenses, counts the small number of the defenders and goes out, with an excellent idea of our strength, position, and probable plans. The next night, perhaps, an expedition is organized—the place attacked, the bridge burned, and the commanding officer possibly cashiered for obeying orders from Washington, admitting these vagrants into our lines, and letting the interest of the cotton buyer overrule that of the nation.

Let the government first seize the cotton of every rebel and confiscate it. If a loyal man in Mississippi, and I know from observation that there are some such, has the staple to sell, after the army has passed through the country and are far enough in advance to be out of the pernicious influences of the speculator, give him a chance, first requiring the heaviest kind of bonds and the strongest kind evidence of the loyalty of both buyer and seller.

I begin to think that Gen. Grant's plan of dealing with the cotton question is the best after all, although I first thought otherwise. His idea and recommendation was, as I am informed, for the government to seize all the cotton in this region, paying to all citizens who would establish irrefragable evidence, their loyalty, a fair price for it, and to confiscate the balance.

Let me give you an instance of the injustice of these permits being granted by the government. One day last week three or four unarmed soldiers were captured by Capt. Mitchell's band of guerillas, and sent to the rear as prisoners. While there unsuspicious of danger, Lieut. Powell ordered his men to murder them. Two were killed outright and one escaped. Now I am informed that the father of this same Lieut. Powell is buying cotton in the street at Holly Springs. Is it to be wondered at that our soldiers are indignant and disheartened?

There are a few gentlemen whom I have met, engaged in the cotton traffic, whom I believe to be honest and loyal, of course these strictures are not meant for them, but the great majority should be sent to the North, Fort Lafayette, or some other place where their efforts for evil are less conspicuous, and less productive of pernicious results. Col. Dubois, the commandant of the post of Holly Springs, issued the following order a few days since, which appears to me to be timely, and just the thing. For the reason that it conflicted with orders issued by the War and Treasury Department, Gen. Grant ordered its revocal:

"On account of the scarcity of provisions, all cotton speculators, Jews and other vagrants, having no honest means of support, except trading upon the miseries of their country, and in general, all persons from the North not connected with the army who have no permission from the General commanding, to remain in Holly Springs, will leave in twenty-four hours, or they will be sent to do duty in the trenches."

The "cotton buyers, Jews and other vagrants" are not allowed south of the Tallahatchie.

I noticed at Abbeville, as I passed through, that a large quantity of confiscated cotton, probably 1,000 bales, is gathered. It will be sold for the account of government. Gen. McArthur and his brigade are accomplishing a good work in this direction.

THE HARTSVILLE AFFAIR.

Gallantry of the Illinois Troops Vindicated.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1862.

The 104th regiment Illinois volunteers arrived at Columbus, Ohio, this morning, and are now quartered in Camp Chase. I have heard their account of the Hartsville affair, and am sure many of your readers would like to see a narrative in which they are all agreed, and which I doubt is wholly reliable.

The camp at Hartsville was more than a mile from the town, and upon the bank of the Cumberland, on ground which, according to the statement of the Adjutant of the 106th Ohio, "though it might be called a strong position for an adequate force, was a most dangerous one for a small command like ours." The whole Federal force at this point did not exceed over 1,900 effective men of all arms. Against this little army, Morgan in person led not less than 4,000 men, of whom, probably, not less than 2,000 were veteran troops, said to be the best in the Confederate service, consisting in part of two Kentucky regiments, who were engaged in the battle of Donelson, and were there captured. The remaining 1,000 were guerillas and bushwhackers, who joined his command on the way, and who, after the surrender, dropped out at every cross-road and at almost every house, and returned to their peaceful occupations, resolved doubtless to deport themselves as loyal citizens henceforth. In addition to this large force, he brought with him twelve pieces of artillery to overcome the two six-pounders of the Federals. The two fords near Hartsville, one three quarters of a mile and the other three miles from our camp, were guarded by our men. Consequently, Morgan selected a spot about seven miles distant, where no one ever suspected an army could affect a crossing, on account of the steepness of the banks; but by sloping the ground and literally sliding down his horses, which, as they reached the river, were seized and mounted by his men, he accomplished his purpose. Passing up by a by-road, he succeeded in getting inside of our pickets, nearly all of whom he captured. But one discovered the enemy, and emptied a rebel saddle, alarming the camp and bringing our men to their feet instanter.

The line of battle was formed with the Indiana cavalry, 104th on the left, the 108th Ohio in centre, and 106th Ohio on the right, before a single shot was fired. The battle began an hour and a half later than Morgan intended in broad daylight, by a shot from one of the four rebel reserve guns, on the opposite side of the river. His eight remaining pieces were placed over against the 104th.

At the first fire, the 108th Ohio broke and fled, leaving our flank exposed. Following up their advantage, the rebels at length found themselves in a position to pour in a cross fire upon the 104th and Ill. the 106th Ohio. The fire became so hot that an order was at length given to fall back. Until then not a man of the 104th flinched. Every officer and man stood up bravely to the work and fought most effectively. But the order to fall back, which under the circumstances was doubtless a military necessity, threw our men into considerable confusion from which they never recovered.

At this juncture Col. Moore, perceiving that it was useless to contend longer against a force so greatly superior to his own, raised the white flag and surrendered. Capt. Ludington, with his company, who had held a position on the opposite side of the camp, continued to fight for some considerable time after the surrender, doing most admirable execution. Company A, Capt. Leighton, was acting as provost guard of the town; and was surrounded at the beginning by 1,000 horsemen, and compelled to surrender, though not before his men had killed five and wounded eight of the rebels, with a loss of only one killed and three wounded. Capt. Collins, with a part of his own and two other companies, was at Gallatin, acting as escort of a wagon train, and was not in the fight at all. The 106th Ohio, when the 108th Ohio fled, was compelled to fall back, but did so fighting and in good order. The losses of that regiment show that they fought gallantly. Cut off from the 104th Ill., they acted independent in the surrender.

Such are the main features of the fight, from which it does not appear that our men were easily surprised, as before a shot was fired they were in line of battle. Perhaps there was not sufficient precaution taken to guard against a surprise, and perhaps there might have been a better, disposition of the Federal troops; but there could hardly have been better fighting than was done by the 104th for more than an hour. They contended with the best troops of the Confederate army, and only yielded to overwhelming numbers. The casualties of the regiment, and the heavy losses of the enemy which exceeded our own, being not less than 123 killed, are a sufficient proof that if the 104th did not fight long, it fought well, and under the circumstances, was not at all disgraced by the surrender.

The fight over and the spoils gathered, the prisoners were mounted on horses, two on each horse, and transported over the Cumberland and marched thence on foot rapidly toward Murfreesboro. Twenty-five miles were made the first day between 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 o'clock in the evening, and our men encamped without having tasted food for twenty-four hours—most of the men stood during the whole night around the camp fire in the snow. The next day they marched again, and not until 9 o'clock in the evening did they taste any food. Two ounces of flour and four ounces of fresh meat, without salt, was then doled out to each man. The flour was made into dough, wrapped upon a stick and baked, while the meat was roasted.

The day following, at about meridian, they reached Murfreesboro, where they were paroled. On Wednesday morning, they were sent under guard to Nashville, Before their arrival at Murfreesboro, their overcoats were taken from them and within three miles of our lines on their return their blankets were demanded and given up. The distance of thirty miles to Nashville was made that night.

The men of the 104th think they have had a pretty hard time of it; but it is harder for them to rest under the suspicion that they have not done their duty, or have done it indifferently well. They point to their decimated ranks and their honorable wounds as proofs of their untarnished honor. They are eager to be exchanged; and when they are, wo unto that rebel regiment that encounters them on the battle field.

Col. Moore, Lieut. Col. Hasseman, and Maj. Wedman, are still prisoners, and are doubtless regarded by the rebels as a rare specimen of what they are pleased to term, "the blue-bellied Yanks."

W. C. S.

Pet Names.

Pet names are our national weakness, but then a rather pleasant and harmless one. This weakness is frequently associated with our great men—statesmen and generals. Gen. Jackson was "Old Hickory," the "Old Roman;" Daniel Webster was "The God-like," "Expounder," etc.; Henry Clay was always known as "Gallant Harry of the West," "Father of the American System;" and James Buchanan as "Old Pub. Func.;" but here comes another that out-Herods them all, and he has really faced the public scarcely eleven days. He is the gentleman of the Chicago *Times*, and named J. Wesley Greene. In the course of his quiet and unobtrusive life, scarcely reaching the termination of the fourth decade, he has achieved the following pet names. We give them alphabetically:

Bigamist,	Perjurer,
Convict,	Peace-maker,
Confidence man,	Prison Bird,
Forger,	Swindler,
Gambler,	Seducer,
Hypocrite,	Scamp,
Impostor,	Thief,
Liar,	Vagabond.

We might enlarge the catalogue, but we think it is now as large as any man ought to carry.

The Late Rev. Arthur B. Fuller.

Among those who fell in the attack on Fredericksburg, last Friday, in the passage across the river to disperse the rebel sharpshooters, was the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, chaplain of the 16th Massachusetts regiment. He was shot through the right side, above the hip. Mr. Fuller was an esteemed preacher in Boston, and a brother of the late Margaret Fuller (Countess D'Ossoli.) He was married only a short time previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, and leaves a wife and child. His remains were embalmed, and have been forwarded to Boston. Deceased had many friends and admirers in our own city, upon whom the intelligence will fall sadly.

Another Nut for the Compromisers.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in a letter dated Dec. 8th, indignantly denies that he has written to Fernando Wood, making peace propositions. What is more, he says he don't know Fernando, never has seen him, and has written to no one upon the subject.

Further, he reiterates "that Virginia will, under no circumstances, entertain any propositions, from any quarter, which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union on any terms or conditions whatever."

THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT.—The St. Louis *Democrat* reasons upon the necessity that Missouri should have her representation in Congress at this time when questions vital to her and of great importance to the Union are to be acted upon, and especially upon the right of the St. Louis District, which has declared for emancipation, to be represented; therefore the *Democrat* deprecates the absence of Mr. Blair, who has taken the field as a Brig. General, leaving his seat vacant, but not resigning and giving an opportunity for a new election; and inasmuch as the House has recognized his permanent absence by supplying his place on the Committees, the *Democrat* argues that it should declare his seat, vacant so that the people of that District may elect a Representative.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

[From the New York Herald of Monday.]
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

The occupation of Fredericksburg having been successfully accomplished, the next move was to drive the rebels from their strongholds in the rear of the city. The lines of the rebels, which extended in the form of a semi-circle from Port Royal to a point about six miles above Fredericksburg, were strongly fortified and protected by a range of high hills. Stonewall Jackson occupied the right wing, extending from Port Royal to Guinney's Station (a station on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad;) Gen. Longstreet the centre, extending to the telegraph road, and Generals Lee and Stuart the left, west of Massaponax Creek, while Gen. A. P. Hill's corps acted as a reserve. Lee's reason for occupying the left was because he could be on his guard against Sigel, who threatened to outflank him by way of Culpepper. The entire rebel force was estimated at 200,000 men, and occupied a front of not less than twenty miles. The troops were for the most part veterans who had fought through all the Peninsula campaign, while the officers were the ablest that the South could produce. It was no mean enemy we had to contend with, I assure you.

The disposition of the Union forces occupied the whole of Friday night and Saturday morning, and, as General Burnside was anxious to commence the attack as early an hour as possible, there was not much chance for the troops to rest themselves. A few stragglers, it is true, managed to sneak away for the purpose of pillaging; but the great mass of the soldiers were constantly under arms. Gen. Burnside was in the city all night, peasonally inspecting the troops and directing their movements. It was arranged that Gen. Franklin's corps should cross the river two miles below the city, with the view to turn the enemy's position on Massaponax Creek, while Hooker would engage the rebels nearer the center, and Sumner would turn their right. By this arrangement it will be seen that Franklin was opposed to Stonewall Jackson, while Hooker and Sumner attacked the centre and left of the rebels under Longstreet and Lee.

The eventful morning came, and with it a dense fog, which obscured the movements of the enemy. The balloon was sent up just before daylight, but in consequence of the fog no observations could be had. However, the disposition of the Union forces had been made, and General Burnside determined to commence operations, fog or no fog.

THE LEFT.

Franklin moved his column, consisting of the first and sixth corps, just before the sunrise, his right resting on the outskirts of the city, his centre advanced a mile or so from the river, and his left resting on the Rappahannock about three miles below. Skirmishing commenced a few minutes after daylight on the extreme left. A rebel battery opened on our troops, and the fire became so annoying that the 9th regiment New York State militia were ordered to charge and take the cannon at the point of the bayonet. The order was obeyed with alacrity, but after a fierce struggle the charging party were compelled to fall back. At this critical moment General Tyler, perceiving the disorder into which the 9th New York were thrown, came to their aid with a brigade. The 9th were quickly rallied, and, assisted by Tyler's brigade, another attempt was made to storm the rebel batteries, but without success. The fight now became general on the extreme left, and another desperate effort was made to capture the rebel battery by Gen. Tyler's brigade; but the fire of the rebels was so withering in its effect that our brave fellows were unable to gain any advantage.

Each charge thinned the ranks at a fearful rate, and the chances of capturing that much coveted battery appeared no better than at first. By noon the whole of Franklin's corps was engaged with the enemy, and a desperate effort was made to turn the enemy's position on the Massaponax and drive him beyond the creek. Gen. Franklin commanded the movement in person, and handled his troops with remarkable judgment. The rebels maintained possession of some small hills with their usual stubbornness, but gradually fell back as the Union troops evinced a determination to go forward. During the afternoon the rebels came to a stand, and for a time assumed the offensive; but as they advanced to meet us they were bravely met and repulsed with heavy loss. It was at this time that some 300 of Hill's command fell into our hands, and were conducted to the rear as prisoners. Still the enemy contested every foot of ground, and it was only by dint of the hardest kind of fighting that he could be compelled to change his position.

It was during the heat of this engagement that the gallant Bayard was mortally wounded. He was conversing with Gen. Franklin, when a cannon ball struck him in the hip and threw him clean out of the saddle. Poor Bayard, he never dreamt of danger in the thickest of the battle, and never lost his courage, even when his leg was amputated. The surgeons say that he cannot survive many days, and that the operation they have performed can only prolong his agony a short while. But I am digressing from main facts.

The obstinacy with which the rebels held possession of their ground rendered Gen. Franklin's task a very difficult one indeed. He had to cope with Stonewall Jackson and the veterans of Cedar Mountain, Bull Run and Antietam—troops who understood their business thoroughly, and were not to be scared by trifles. Hence the task of turning the rebels' position on the Massaponax was no ordinary one. Still the Union commander was not discouraged; he had driven the enemy back several rods and was determined to drive them farther. Old Stonewall had met his match this time, and, notwithstanding his troops fought with their usual bravery, they were gradually pushed southward. At sundown Franklin had succeeded in driving the enemy nearly a mile, and his troops occupied the field the remainder of the night. The movement on the left was a complete success, although to-morrow is required for finishing up the job. The casualties on both sides were very numerous, as the list of the killed and wounded which I have forwarded to you will show. Among those who were wounded were Capt. Hendrickson, commanding 9th New York State militia, and Capt. Hartt, Assistant Surgeon General to Gen. Tyler.

Reynolds' corps advanced ere the dense fog had lifted itself from the river banks, and about 9 o'clock the enemy's infantry were engaged. The opposing columns had fairly got to work when the rebel artillery commenced playing upon us through the fog. The shots were all aimed at random, however, and produced but little effect. Notwithstanding the view was so obscured, the rebel artillerists kept up the cannonade for several hours, and as peal after peal rang through the air, the effect was terribly sublime. The fire was returned by our batteries in gallant style, and for hours nothing but the deafening roar of artillery could be heard on all sides. Up to noon, when the fog cleared off and the balloonists were enabled to get a glance at the enemy's works, the fight was an artillery one, and productive of no very important results on either side. As soon as the sunshine showed itself, however, the infantry were brought into play and the work commenced in real earnest. Generals Mead and Gibbon's divisions encountered the right of Gen. A. P. Hill's command and Longstreet's veterans.

The fight raged furiously during the entire day, and our troops suffered terribly from the enemy's artillery. The enemy were posted behind hills in great strength, and at one time it seemed impossible to dislodge them. About noon Gen. Gibbon was relieved by Gen. Doubleday's command. Gen. Mead, who was fighting against superior odds, was also reinforced by Gen. Stoneman's command, which had the effect of checking the rebels and driving them back a short distance. It was in the midst of this struggle that Gen. Gibbon was wounded and partially disabled. He kept the field, however, during the remainder of the day, and won many laurels by his brilliant conduct. Gen. McClellan's endorsement of Gibbon's dash and ability has been fully borne out by the result of the day's fighting. During the afternoon General Newton's division was moved up to the left of the centre, when the firing, which had ceased in that part of the field, broke out again with redoubled fury. Our troops were here exposed to a plunging fire from the enemy's artillery, which was posted on the neighboring hills, and for a short time the Union soldiers were opposed to a destructive fire. Our artillery returned the fire with deadly effect, and immortalized themselves by their accuracy of aim and unwavering courage.

THE RIGHT.

Consisting of the 7th and 9th corps, under Gen. Sumner, earned imperishable honors, and, as the list of the killed and wounded will testify, the laurels were won at a fearful cost. The action on the right commenced about 10 o'clock and raged furiously all day long. The enemy occupied the woods and hills in the rear of the city, and in point of advantage the odds were decidedly in their favor; the courage of the Union troops was unbounded, however, and every inch of the ground was hotly contested. It soon became evident that the first ridge of hills on which the enemy were posted behind earthworks, could not be carried except at the point of the bayonet, and accordingly Gen. Sumner's ordered French division to charge upon the batteries. Gen. Howard's division acted as a support, and the troops sprang forward to obey the order with much enthusiasm. By this time the atmosphere was clear, except from the smoke of artillery, and a good view could be had of the rebel position and the country adjoining. It was a grand sight to see that devoted column.

"Seeking the bubble reputation e'en at the cannon's mouth."

Steadily they marched across the plain, and never faltered until they were within a dozen yards of the ridge, when suddenly they were met by a galling fire from the rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stone wall. For a few moments the head of the column exhibited some confusion; but, quickly forming into line, they retired back to a ravine within musket shot of the enemy. Here the Union troops were reinforced by a fresh body of infantry, who advanced to the assistance of their comrades in splendid style, notwithstanding large gaps were made in their ranks at every step. The reinforcements having arrived, and the line of assault being again formed, the order, "Double-quick, with fixed bayonets!" was given, and once more the column advanced to dislodge the rebel artillery.

From the moment the storming party left the ravine up to the time they reached the foot of the hills, they were exposed to the hottest fire of the enemy. The concentrated fire of Lee's artillery and infantry rained upon their devoted heads in a manner truly terrific. No troops, however, discipline and brave, could withstand the shock, and after suffering terribly our soldiers were thrown into disorder and brought to a sudden halt. At this juncture the centre of the column gave way and fled in dismay, but they were afterwards rallied and brought back. A second and third attempt was made to dislodge the rebel artillerists, but in vain, and at each attempt the ranks of the storming party grew thinner and thinner. Sumner now brought all his available artillery into play, hoping to shell the rebels out, and from that time until dark the roar of cannon was incessant. The rebels, who had been driven back a short distance during the day, returned to their original position when night came, so that we were unable to remove our dead. Several attempts were made to remove the bodies during the night, but the enemy opened upon us with their infantry and compelled us to desist. All our wounded were removed, however, and such of the dead as were not within musket range of the rebels were buried.

Among the wounded is Gen. Meagher, of the Irish brigade, and Col. Nugent, of the 69th New York volunteers. The latter is said to be badly injured, but will probably recover. A large number of the officers of Meagher's brigade were wounded, and many of them killed.

THE CENTRE.

The 3d and 5th army corps, under General Hooker, formed the centre, and co-operated with Sumner's column during the battle. Gen. Burnside was anxious that a movement should be made as early as possible, and accordingly at the break of day the troops commenced to move towards the enemy's earthworks. The men were full of hope and confident of success, and they filed out of the city in splendid order. Skirmishing commenced shortly after daylight, and in a short time afterwards the rebel artillery commenced playing upon us through the fog. The firing was so inaccurate, however, that our troops paid but little attention to it, and kept pressing on, regardless of the death missiles which were flying through the air. By and by our artillery responded, and for hours a most terrific cannonade was kept up on both sides. The enemy's position was one of exceeding strength, and appeared to be invulnerable to our artillery, notwithstanding our guns were excellently handled. About noon the infantry, who had been waiting for the fog to clear off, advanced for the purpose of storming the enemy's position on the hill. Confident of victory, the troops marched steadily up to within musket shot of the batteries; but a murderous fire from the rebel riflemen, added to the fury of the cannonade, compelled our men to fall back with heavy loss. The attempt to carry the rebel batteries was repeated again in the afternoon; and the attacking party, strongly reinforced, started on the "double-quick;" but the enemy, who was also heavily reinforced, proved too much for us. All along the line the battle raged with unusual fierceness, and when night came it was hard to say who were the victors. Of the killed and wounded there were probably as many on the side of the rebels as on ours. No correct estimate can be formed of the loss in Hooker's corps, but it is pretty heavy. The firing of musketry ceased at about half-past five o'clock, but the rebels continued to cannonade the city until long after dark. They evidently intended to shell us out of our position in Fredericksburg; but thus far they have been unsuccessful.

THE RESULT

of the day's fight proves conclusively enough that the enemy's position is one of great strength, and that it will require a desperate effort on the part of Gen. Burnside to drive him from his stronghold. Gen. Franklin appears to have been the only one who has effected any important result, and to-morrow he may succeed in turning Stonewall Jackson's position on the Massaponax. Gen. Burnside is confident of success, and is busily engaged in making arrangements for a renewal of the battle to-morrow. During the fight nothing was seen of Gen. D. H. Hill's command, and much anxiety is created as to his whereabouts. It is supposed by many that Hill has gone to intercept Sigel, who is probably on his way to Culpepper, and by others that he may be working around in our rear.

In addition to the officers already mentioned as being killed and wounded, I learn the following were among the unfortunate ones:

Gen. Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves and Lieut. Colonel Dickinson, 4th United States artillery, were both killed. Generals Vinton, Kimball, Caldwell and Campbell were wounded, but none of them seriously. Major Jennings, of the 26th New York volunteers, and Col. Sinclair, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, are also among the wounded.

All the wounded are being properly cared for, and to-night the surgeons are indefatigable in their efforts to relieve the sufferers.

[Telegraphic Correspondence of the Herald.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1862.

The following details have been gathered here this morning from the thousand and one rumors in circulation, and published in an extra edition of the *Star*:

THE BATTLE.

The fight was so variable up to half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon that it was not known which side had the advantage. This state of things continued until nearly nightfall, the enemy, who left their intrenchments to meet us, making most desperate resistance. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon our troops were rapidly crossing the river, and by sunset, or a little after, the balance had got over.

NUMBER OF UNION TROOPS ENGAGED.

It is estimated that 40,000 of our glorious and gallant army were engaged in the bloody work of the day, trying to take the first ridge back of the town, on which the rebels' first line of works was situated. Until late in the day it seemed impossible to do so; but it is reported that the perseverance and unflinching courage of the army of the Potomac at last prevailed. Just before darkness put a stop to the day's battle success crowned their efforts. Thus they took the whole ridge, from in front of the town down to Franklin's position, three miles below. They occupied it all night, and at 4 o'clock this morning were eagerly making preparations to renew the fight. General Burnside remained on the battle field all night, giving orders, looking to the position and condition of his forces, and encouraging them in view of the work to be performed.

THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

We have conflicting accounts of the losses of the rebels. Where they fought behind their works they are not believed to have lost as heavily as we did, but where they left their works and advanced to meet us *on fair and equal terms, they suffered much more than we did.* Thus those engaged where the enemy kept behind their fortifications estimate their loss at much less than ours, while those whom they met in open field insist that their killed and wounded are at least double ours. The struggle on our left, under General Franklin, was especially obstinate, and his eventual success decided the fate of the day. It is understood that information has been received that no further reinforcements were regarded there as being needed from this quarter, though General Burnside's reserve will probably be on hand by noon to-day.

DEATH OF THE GALLANT BAYARD.

Among the last dispatches received is one confirming the death of Gen. Bayard. The flesh of one of his thighs was shot away by a piece of shell, and the limb was amputated; but he died at about 9 o'clock in the evening. Thus a brave and gallant soldier has passed away.

ONE OF THE OUTSIDE MOVEMENTS.

Information has been received here that on Thursday last Gen. Negley, commanding the Union forces on the Peninsula, sent out from Yorktown an expedition to attack a force of rebel cavalry stationed at Wood's Cross Roads, eight miles beyond Gloucester Courthouse. The expedition was composed of four regiments of infantry and four companies of cavalry. It returned Saturday, having been entirely successful. No details are given, except that a number of prisoners were taken.

Tobacco.

DRESDEN, Poweshiek Co., Iowa, December 10, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Until secession drove me thence, I cultivated tobacco among the pleasant hills of East Tennessee. Last season I tried it in Iowa as far North as forty-two degrees, with success. I see a call on you for information on tobacco culture, and I will give you my experience with it on Northern prairie.

The wind on the prairie bruises and tears the growing leaf considerably; which may be remedied by planting sugar cane tolerably thick around it. Sow the tobacco seed shallow on a burned bed where the ground inclines to the South, that the sun can shine fair on it. Set the plant out as soon as you can, take the under leaves off six inches above the ground, top to eight or nine leaves. Let it get as ripe as possible, so the leaves do not die too much in spots. When cut, pile it ten stalks in a bunch. If the wind blows, pile it out of the wind—turn it over two or three times in a day and night, then hang it in a barn. When dry you have good tobacco without firing it. The air and wind cures it too soon, without sweating in little piles, (don't let it sweat to turn black.)

In Tennessee 1,000 pounds per acre is a fair crop. Iowa will produce 2,000 pounds well set and cultivated. A man can make more than double what he can at any other crop.

WM. W. PATTERSON.

Assessing the Rebels.

The Nashville *Union* of Sunday contains Gov. Andrew Johnson's order levying off the wealthy rebels of Nashville the means of supporting the poor. The list of names in the order is a long one, containing nearly ninety, and the sums assessed against each one range from $250 to $1,500. John Overton stands alone in the glory of having to pay the largest sum. Here is the Governor's preface to the assessment:

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 13, 1862.

WHEREAS, There are many helpless widows, wives and children, in the city of Nashville and county of Davidson, who have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness in consequence of their husbands, sons and fathers having been forced into the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion; and their necessities having become so great and manifest and their wants for the necessaries of life so urgent, that all the laws of justice and humanity would be grossly violated, unless something was done to relieve their destitute and suffering condition; the following assessment is therefore ordered, in behalf of these suffering families, from those who have contributed directly or indirectly to bringing about this unfortunate state of affairs.

The amount annexed to each name may be paid in five months by installments, the first payment to be made on or before the 20th December, 1862.

The New State.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says there was great rejoicing in that city on the reception of the news that the new State of West Virginia had passed Congress. The news was received in the Hall of the House of Delegates with three cheers, and a salute of thirty-five guns was fired in the city by order of the Governor. The *Intelligencer* goes off on the news thus:

It is indeed a subject for joyful congratulation. It brings with it equal taxation, equal representation, industry, power, developed resources, and a realization of all the ardent hopes which have animated the breasts of all true Western Virginians for many long years. It tells of a happy release from merciless taskmasters, from conspiracy and rebellion, from injustice and oppression and all the innumerable wrongs which Western Virginia has suffered so long and so patiently.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

FREDERICKSBURG AND VICINITY.

Our map will give a very clear idea of the new theatre of war, of which Fredericksburg is the centre. The scale on which it is drawn gives a territory of about forty miles from north to south. To give an adequate idea of the difficulties before which the army of Burnside is temporarily withdrawn, it must be understood that our force did not impinge upon a position freshly chosen and hurriedly fortified by the enemy; so far from this, it was a line of defense chosen early in the war. This line may be traced on a larger map, extending along the precipitous bank of the Rappahannock River, from Port Royal up to Fredericksburg, thence along the South bank of the river up as far as the junction of the Rapidan with the north fork of the Rappahannock, a distance of about seventy miles, was carried thence along the Rapidan as far as the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Thus Pope's army struck this line of defense on the Rapidan and recoiled before its strength.

At the breaking out of the rebellion it was a matter of serious discussion by Beauregard, Lee and Johnston whether this should not be the line of fortification instead of Bull Run and Manassas. The Manassas railroad bringing provisions from the valley, caused them to select Bull Run, the Rapidan and Rappahannock being made strong by extensive military engineering in the meantime. There cannot be less than 180,000 rebels along this line of fortification, between Port Royal and the base of the mountains. Upwards of 20,000 have been at Fredericksburg since the 10th of May, 1861, and laboring men have been at work on various fortifications all along the river bank for months past. This line of defense was begun anterior to the fortifications along Bull Run, and was destined as a sort of a cover in case of defeat at Bull Run.

This understanding of the situation is necessary for a full conception of the nature of recent operations, and the check our arms the Ny, is indicated by a line reaching from have received. The river is deep and narrow below Fredericksburg—160 yards wide and fifteen feet deep. Above Fredericksburg and at Falmouth the great falls of the Rappahannock begin, and extend all the way to the source. The banks are rugged, broken, and precipitous, and covered with the original growth of timber. The river here is deep and rapid, rising at times—in the spring and early summer—as much as thirty feet, sweeping the bridges away at Falmouth and Fredericksburg, as has been the case twice during the last twelve months.

The country immediately south of the north course just marked out is strikingly like that on the south side of the Potomac above Georgetown, very hilly—both wild, deep ravines; particularly is this the case for some eight miles below Fredericksburg, all the way up to the base of the mountain ridge. There is a wooden bridge at Fredericksburg leading over the Rappahannock and the county of Stafford, and one at the village of Falmouth, which is in Stafford county, leading over the river in the county of Spottsylvania. Falmouth is a mile above Fredericksburg, and *there are but three fords* in the river between Fredericksburg and the mountains.

By the map we give the general position of our forces is given the rebel line reaching from Port Royal in a broad arc whose left rested on the river upon Fredericksburg. The lines of the opposing armies were opposed thus:

SUMNER,	HOOKER,	FRANKLIN,
Lee,	*Longstreet,*	*Jackson.*

The Federal army crossed on the morning of Thursday, 11th, fought the battle which raged along the whole line on Saturday, and under the cover of darkness and storm of Sunday night recrossed, cutting off all connections by removing the pontoons. On Monday the enemy's pickets were again confronting our own on the South bank of the Rappahannock.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW

Latest from Grant's Army.

Trade on the Lower Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1862.

The Treasury Department has advices from the Lower Mississippi showing that unarmed steamboats are going down the Mississippi much further than the gunboats do—clear into acknowledged rebel territory, and trading supplies for cotton.

The Department has no power to prevent this without military force.

A distinguished United States Senator said, to-day, he had reasons for making the prediction that the Mississippi River would be open from Cairo to the gulf within ten days.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, December 17, 1862.

Passengers from Oxford, as late as Thursday night, report that all was quiet in that vicinity when they left. The army will probably not all move from there for some time, Gen. Grant having to await needed supplies and a better condition of the roads.

At Jackson, Tenn., on Thursday, there were fears of a visit from rebels said to have concentrated in force a short distance outside the town. The streets were barricaded with cotton and cannon placed, and during the whole day the troops, notwithstanding the rain, kept under arms vainly awaiting the arrival of the rebels. They did not come, however. Some cotton left exposed had been burned near Jackson, and other things occurred to create an impression that the enemy were coming.

The steamer Graham arrived to-day and brought Memphis papers of the 12th, but they contain nothing important.

Gen. Frank Blair and staff were in Memphis on Monday, *en route* for Helena.

T. H. Yeatman, special agent of the Treasury Department, has issued an order allowing steamers to land at any point between Helena and Cairo to receive on board cotton or other freight, which they are to report to the Collector of Customs at the first port of entry, but not to be allowed to discharge freight of any kind unless the same is set forth in the permit, and the place of landing designated on the boat's clearance. All violations of this order will be promptly reported by aids.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17, 1862.

Threats having been made by the bakers on a strike to prevent the manufacture of government bread, guards have been furnished to contractors to prevent violence.

There were rumors at Rolla this morning that a Federal supply train of sixty wagons had been burned near Lebanon, but it lacks confirmation.

Nearly all the wounded in late Arkansas battles have arrived at Springfield and will be transferred to St. Louis as rapidly as their wounds will permit. They are represented by attending Surgeons as doing well.

Gen. Schofield leaves for the Southwest to resume command of the army of the frontier.

FROM INDIANA.

The Secesh Assault on Gov. Morton.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Dec. 17, 1862.

The attack upon Gov. Morton in the Indianapolis correspondence of the Chicago secesh organ, is simply infamous. There is not a shadow of evidence to mitigate the atrocious libel. So far from any participation in the alleged frauds in certain contracts, he invited and prosecuted the identical investigation in which they were developed.

He will ask at the hands of the next legislature a full investigation of all his official acts. The report made by the Committee of Investigation exonerated him in every particular.

The Destination of Gen. Banks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The bark Ann from New Orleans, reports that on the 9th, off St. Augustine, Florida, she saw six steamers bound South—probably a part of Banks' Expedition.

Several vessels of Banks' Expedition put into Port Royal for coal; then sailed southward.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE CABINET CHANGE DISCUSSED.

Rumored Kentucky Caucussing Against the Proclamation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, December 17, 1862.

Another of Secretary Jacob Thompson's captured letters has been published, dated in 1859. It refers to the acquisition of Cuba by fillibusters, and says emphatically that Buchanan's administration is favorable to its scheme. It enclosed $10,000, to be used in buying up Southern editors in behalf of the fillibusters.

Sigel is summoned to appear before the McDowell Court of Inquiry.

The Deficiency bill reported in the House to-day amounts to $107,000,000. The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill is also reported of $7,000,000.

Mr. Gurley of Ohio, offered a resolution recently calling for all the correspondence between McClellan and the President and heads of departments during or concerning the Peninsula campaign. It is probable it will soon be furnished. Some highly interesting revelations are expected, which are said by those who ought to know, to afford a perfect vindication of Mr. Lincoln.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1862.

A caucus of border State Senators and Representatives was held last night, but nothing very definite was agreed upon.

The story of Saulsbury's arrest has rather a farcial termination. It turns out that he was slightly hilarious, got into some difficulty in the street, and was required to be taken in charge by a police officer. That's all.

Another Republican Senatorial caucus was held to-day. The question of arrests was supposed to be the subject of consideration, but the conclusions are unknown.

The Cabinet appointments will undoubtedly be made in a few days. All agree that it now lies between Holt and Usher. Holt has been approved on the ground of not being a Republican, and Usher has been urged as coming from the same State with the present incumbent, and is already familiar with the duties of the Department. The President is believed to desire the appointment of Holt, but the heaviest pressure has been for Usher and the chances are now decidedly in his favor. Some heads of Bureaus in the Department say that Usher is already appointed.

James E. Murdock, the eminent tragedian of Cincinnati, is here.

The Indiana delegation have recommended Gens. Kimball and Milroy for Major Generalship, and Cols. McGinnis of the 11th, Given of the 7th, Graham of the 53d, and Lieut. Col. Dunn of the 29th for Brigadier Generals.

Gen. Halleck has recommended Gen. Reynolds, also of Indiana, for a Major Generalship.

Gov. Robinson and Adjt. Gen. Finnell of Kentucky are here. It is understood that the Kentucky delegation are going to make a dead set on the President to procure the withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation. It is believed that their efforts will be fruitless.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1862.

HOUSE.

Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio, introduced a bill amendatory to the confiscation acts, so that in all cases pending or which may hereafter arise, wherein any ship, vessel, or any other property may be condemned, the court rendering judgment, shall, before making the award, first provide for the payment of any bona fide claims filed by any loyal citizen or friendly foreigner, where proof of claim can be established. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House then passed the Senate joint resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to report thereon with with all convenient speed.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions. Its consideration is postponed until Monday next.

Mr. STEVENS also reported a bill to supply the deficiency in appropriations for 1863, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. NOELL of Mo. argued that the present organized Democratic party didn't render an unqualified support to the war, but was continually throwing obstacles in the way of its prosecution. He undertook to say that it was a delusion to think that this war might have been prevented by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. It was true that some of the leaders of the rebellion had voted for that compromise, but the history of subsequent events show that if ten or twelve votes had been necessary to defeat that measure, they could have been procured. He would go further, and say that there was nothing in the Crittenden compromise that would have prevented the rebellion. The enemies of the administration held out the idea that the war was not for the restoration of peace, but for the abolition of slavery, but this was untrue although such might be the result. They assert that the Administration tramples on the Constitution, and all the rights and privileges under that instrument are to be swept by the board, and that the Union is to be contended for without the Constitution. He had witnessed some of these, so called, violations of the Constitution. When war broke out the enemies of the country were not confined to rebel States, but were scattered all over the land. Never was a conspiracy so well concerted. Notwithstanding the opinions of Judges Taney and Story as to the President being guilty of a violation of the Constitution in suspending the privileges of the habeas corpus Mr. Noell justified President Lincoln in doing so. It was his duty to use all means to suppress the rebellion. Confiscating rebel property is another pretext for making war on the Administration. None of the Border States who have been trampled in the dust take it as unkind that the enemies of the war expend their sympathies only upon the wives and children of men engaged in rebellion. The border States wish to see retaliation visited on the rebels for their crimes. Again the enemies of this war exhibited a frightful picture of the financial condition of the country, but those who got up the rebellion are responsible for every drop of blood, every dollar of extraordinary expenditure, and for all irregularities committed. Mr. Noell proceeded to contrast the course of the anti-war party of 1812 with that of the present day, insisting that the parallel was perfect. In this connection he quoted the position of the Federalists of Massachusetts at that time.

Mr. THOMAS, of Mass., interrupting, said that if the gentleman from Missouri desired in any way to give character to the class of men whom both of them condemned, namely, peace Democrats, he could not have pursued a more effectual course, for the old Federalists of New England were the most honest and patriotic party that ever lived beneath the throne of God.

Mr. NOELL resuming, said he started with the proposition that the present organized Democratic party was inconsistent. When slavery comes in as an element of Rebel strength and the question is presented between its perpetuation and the preservation of the Union, then let the former die. He would so act in the suppression of the rebellion that slavery should never produce results similar to those now witnessed. He was against compromise with men who were now endeavoring to break up the Government. He would agree to nothing but absolute submission on their part. He spoke the opinions of the straight out loyal men of the Border States. In conclusion he advocated emancipation in the border slave States. He stood by the government—by such men as Andrew Johnson. There were but two parties—one for war, the other for compromise. He wouldn't lend himself to any scheme to produce strife among the people, to divide the national councils, and weaken and unnerve the arm of the government and strengthen the cause of the enemy.

The committee rose, when the resolutions under consideration were reported and agreed to.

They refer various branches of the President's annual message to appropriate committees. The House then adjourned.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 15, via Elk Horn 17.—The following additional particulars of the battle of Prairie Grove have been received: The official reports places the loss of killed and wounded in Gen. Herron's command at 843; in Gen. Blunt's 152. Total 995. The latest accounts increase the rebel loss to 2,700 killed and wounded, and nearly 6,000 by desertion.

Thirty-five commissioned officers of Gen. Herron's command are killed or wounded.

Latest information by spies say Hindman is on the south side of the Arkansas River with all his infantry and artillery, and Marmaduke on the north side with a heavy cavalry force. Our outposts are within twenty miles of Van Buren.

The forage south of the Boston Mountains is said to be entirely consumed.

Great activity prevails in the Federal army. A campaign of much interest is on the tapis.

Gen. Herron had only 3,500 men in the battle, the remainder of his force failing to come up on account of excessive fatigue.

Major Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri cavalry, who was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy on the day of battle, counted twenty-two regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, and twenty-two pieces of artillery, on the retreat.

Hindman yesterday had the impudence, by flag of truce, to request the privilege to send topographical engineers to make a drawing of the battle-field of Prairie Grove and its approaches. Gen. Blunt replied that he would grant the request when he was allowed an engineer to make a survey of Van Buren and surroundings.

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—Reports current today of the ingress of Morgan's cavalry into Glasgow is utterly discredited at headquarters.

THE ARGUMENT FOR WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

Mr. Colfax, in his late speech in the House debate on the admission of the new State of West Virginia, has so tersely summed up the case in favor of that State, that we transfer and adopt his argument, as more fully reported in the *Globe*. He says:

Two things are required by the Constitution of the United States for the admission of this new State: First, the assent of the Legislature of the State out of which it is to be formed; and secondly the assent of Congress. The decision, then, turns to a great extent upon the question whether the Governor now acting as the Governor of Virginia, and residing at Wheeling, and the Legislature to which he communicates his messages, are really the Governor and legislature of the loyal people of Virginia. I think they are, and that the history of events in Virginia will prove the fact.

When, in February, 1861, the traitorous authorities of Virginia attempted to take that State out of the Union, the people of Western Virginia nobly resisted that conspiracy; and instead of joining with their fellow-citizens in other parts of the State, they called together a convention elected by the loyalists of that region and some other counties not included within the boundaries of the new State, and determined to stand, at every hazard and through every persecution, by the Union as it was. The convention, speaking the voice of all loyal Virginians, called all the members elect of the legislature—chosen as they were on the day prescribed by their State Constitution—who would take the oath of fealty to the Union, to meet at Wheeling; and thus a loyal legislature, chosen in accordance with the Constitution and law of Virginia, assembled and was organized. This machinery of the State Government had been abandoned by Gov. Letcher and by the legislature which participated with him in his treason. It having thus lapsed, the loyal people of Western Virginia took possession of this machinery, in order that all the State might not be driven into this wicked rebellion.

The next question is, has this loyal legislature been recognized? There are facts enough in the action of the various branches of this government to prove to us that they have, one and all, fully, and in various ways, recognized this as the only true and rightful government of Virginia. Allow me to present a few of them:

1. The Senate of the United States has recognized this legislature as the legislature of the State of Virginia, and admitted two Senators elected by that body to fill vacancies caused by treason, as the rightfully chosen Senators of Virginia. That was done almost unanimously by that body.

2. The Executive department of the government, and the highest portion of that Executive department, the President himself, has repeatedly recognized the Governor and the legislature of Virginia as the rightful authorities of that State.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury has recognized that government as the rightful government of Virginia, for he has paid to them out of the Treasury of the Union, without complaint and without protest, from any one of all the twenty odd millions of loyal people of the United States, the $40,000 remaining in the Treasury as the share of the State of Virginia of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and which the State of Virginia had hitherto refused to take from the Treasury.

4. The Secretary of War has recognized this government as the lawful government of Virginia, and Gov. Pierpont as the rightful Governor of Virginia, by accepting his commissions to the officers of the noble and loyal volunteer regiments of Virginia, as commissions emanating from rightful and legal authority.

5. The Secretary of the Interior also has recognized the same thing in his communicating to Gov. Pierpont, as the Governor of Virginia, the official notice of the Congressional apportionment under the census of 1860, as required by law.

6. This House of Representatives—and I am glad to say that gentlemen on the other side of the House largely participated in that act at the last session—recognized Gov. Pierpont, as the rightful Governor of Virginia when they admitted the gentleman who represents the district around Fortress Monroe [Mr. Segar,] who came here and claimed admission under an election ordered by Gov. Pierpont, although that is a portion of Virginia distant from that which is now proposed to be admitted as a State. The loyal people there, however, recognized the Wheeling Government as the only legal State Government in existence in Virginia; and this House affirmed their conclusion as correct. After a thorough argument, which of course involved the question as to whether the Governor had authority to order the election, Mr. Segar was admitted to his seat, and now holds it here; and many gentlemen upon the other side of the House joined with the majority on that occasion in recognizing Gov. Pierpont as the rightful Governor, as I hope they will do again to-day.

I say, then, that not only the two legislative branches of the Government, but that the President of the United States and the various members of the Cabinet have, without dissent and without protest, as far as I have heard, by any one up to this day, recognized Gov. Pierpont and the Wheeling Legislature as the rightful authority in Virginia, and it therefore seems to be a settled and concluded question; and the consent of this Legislature to the division of the State is sufficient to bring it within the purview of the Constitution.

A few words more, and I will yield the floor to the gentleman from Kansas. The only Governor whom the loyal people of the Union recognise as the rightful Governor of Virginia asks for the admission of this State. The only Legislature which the loyal people of the country recognise as the rightful Legislature of Virginia have given their assent to it. The only President whom the loyal people of the country recognize as President has acknowledged them as the rightful authority of Virginia. The only Cabinet whom the loyal people of the country recognize, has over and over again recognized the Government which sits at Wheeling. The only Senate recognized as the rightful American Senate has not only assented to it by receiving Senators from this State, but by stamping its seal of approval on this bill, and so far as it is concerned, admitting this State. And this House, the only rightful House of Representatives, gave its recognition last session to Gov. Pierpont and the Legislature as the rightful authorities of Virginia; and all that remains now to be done is for this House to reaffirm what it has already done before, and make this history consistent with itself.

THE BRUTALITY OF BUELL.—The late Gen. O. B. Mitchel, stated to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, that when he held 150 miles of the Tennessee River, he was enabled to do it because he had intelligent slaves in his employ, who kept him advised of the movements of the enemy. As a reward for their fidelity, he gave his pledge of honor that they should not be returned to slavery; but when he was called to another field, Buell forced them right back into the hands of their masters—and the sufferings of many of them are over now.

A PREDICTION NOT CONFIRMED.—Gov. Seymour stated in one of his speeches previous to the election, that, if the Democrats succeeded, such an event would immediately develop a strong Union sentiment in the South. Does anybody "see it?"

☞ The Washington *Chronicle* says it is quite certain that no peace propositions have been received by the President or any member of the Cabinet from the insurrectionary States.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1862.

PROVISIONS—Market for Barreled Pork firm and bare. English Meats are in good demand. Lard quiet and unchanged. Sales: 50 brls Old Mess Pork, city inspection, at $10.50; 500 brls Freeport packed Prime Mess Pork at $10.75; 200 brls country packed do at $10.50; 400 bxs Short Middles at 5¼c; 141 bxs Long-cut Hams at 6c; 1,000 pcs Bulk Hams, loose, at 5¼c; 50,000 lbs do at 5¼c loose; 3,000 pcs Bulk Shoulders, at 3¼c packed; 25,000 lbs Smoked Hams at 7c packed and delivered; 1,500 pcs Green Shoulders at 3c; 200 tres prime city Kettle-rendered Leaf Lard at 8¼c; 54 tres country Kettle at 8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 683. Market advanced fully 5c. Sales were as follows:

115 Hogs at	$3.75 and 4.00	...dividing on	200 lbs.	
43 "	3.75 and 4.00	"	200 lbs.	
104 "	3.75 and 4.00	"	200 lbs.	
25 "	3.70 and 4.00	"	200 lbs.	
50 "	3.75 and 4.00	"	200 lbs.	
200 "	3.80 and 4.00	"	200 lbs.	
15 "	3.80 and 4.05	"	180 lbs.	
75 "	3.85 and 4.05	"	200 lbs.	
44 "	3.85 and 4.05	"	200 lbs.	
75 "	3.85 and 4.05	"	200 lbs.	
100 "	3.85 and 4.05	"	200 lbs.	
27 "	3.85 and 4.05	"	200 lbs.	
15 "	3.85 and 4.05	"	200 lbs.	
18 "	3.85 and 4.10	"	200 lbs.	
54 "	3.90 and 4.10	"	200 lbs.	
34 Hogs, at $3.65 and 3.85, and 4.05—dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.				
104 Hogs	....averaging 250 lbs., at			$4.00
24 "	270 lbs., at			4.10

FLOUR—Received, 3,285 brls. Market quiet. Sales: 100 brls "Oliver Twist" spring extra at $4.25; 350 brls weedy extra at $4.00; 47 brls "Avon" super at $2.50; 100 brls "Eureka" at $2.50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—5,000 lbs Buckwheat Flour at $2.25—sacks returned; 5,000 lbs do at $2.35, including sacks.

WHEAT—Received, 16,389 bu. Market advanced ¼@½c per bushel. Sales: 6,500 bu No. 1 Red Winter in store at 97½c; 400 bu do at 97¼c; 900 bu Rejected Red in store at 87½c; 500 bu do at 88½c; 800 bu do at 88c; 4,000 bu No 1 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at 94c; 3,500 bu No 1 do (Munger & Armour's) at 93c; 1,600 bu do (Flint & Thompson's) at 91c; 7,300 bu No 2 Spring in store at 84c; 4,400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 69c; 4,000 bu do at 68c; 500 bu do at 67¼c; 3,000 bu do at 68¼c.

CORN—Received, 34,287 bu. Market firm. Sales: 20,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 33¼c; 5,000 bu do at 33½c; 1,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 31½c. By Sample: 800 bu new shelled Corn on track at 30c; 400 bu do at 31c.

OATS—Received, 10,973 bu. Market firmer. Sales: 20,000 bu No 1 in store at 43c; 5,000 bu do at 40½c; 3,500 bu do at 41c.

RYE—Received, 1,287 bu. Market is better. Sales: 400 bu No. 1 in store at 59c; 1,500 bu do at 61c; 800 bu do on track at 63c.

BARLEY—Received, 638 bu. Market dull and neglected. Sales: 94 bags No. 2 at 95c del.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good demand. Sales: 500 bushels prime at $1.75.

CLOVER SEED—In good request at $5.25@5.35.

FLAX SEED—50 bushels good at $2.25.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at 33@35c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 65@70c.

BEANS—Active. Sales: 250 bushels common at $1.75; 250 bushels fair at $2.00; 65 bushels good at $2.25.

SALT—Domestic in good demand at $2.25 @ brl. Foreign dull. G. A. freely offered at $1.75 @ sack.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 9@9½c for prime. Country, 8@9c.

BUTTER—Quiet. Sales: 30 firkins good roll at 17c.

COOPERAGE—Quiet. Sales: 250 Lard Tierces at $1.25 on track; 300 do at $1.25 on track; 100 Pork Barrels at $1.00 on track; 65 do at $1.00.

DRIED FRUIT—25 brls prime N. Y. Apples at 6c.

BROOM CORN—In good demand and firm. Sales: 4 tons prime at $125.00.

HIDES—Market quiet. We quote:

Dry Flint	...
Dry Salted	...
Green Cured	...
Kip	...
Calf	...
Green Country	...
Fresh Pelts	...

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

FROM DESMOINES.

Iowa State News—Guerillas Sentenced.

Return of Ransomed Minnesota Indian Captives.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Dec. 18, 1862.

The agent of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, announces with apparent confidence, that trains on that road will be running to Marshalltown by the 1st of January. Marshalltown is fifty-five miles from this city.

Two guerillas, who had robbed a Mr. Rambo of Wapello county, have been sentenced to the penitentiary—one for two and the other for two and half years. Their names are Elliott and Lisenber.

John W. Noble, of General Curtis' staff, has been appointed Major of the 3d Iowa cavalry.

The 38th regiment of Iowa infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hudnett, left Camp Franklin, Dubuque, on Monday last. Their immediate destination is to be Cairo.

H. W. Maxwell, of Warren county, has received the appointment of Commissioner of Subsistence with orders to report at St. Louis.

Major John Pattee, formerly of this State, now in command at Fort Randall, writes under date of December 1st, that while on the march from Fort Randall to Fort Pierre, to recover prisoners captured by the Indians in Minnesota, he met a company of white women and children who had been ransomed through the assistance of some friendly Indians. The names of the ransomed captives are Mrs. Julia Wright, wife of John A. Wright; Eliza Wright, daughter of foregoing; Mrs. Laura Duley, wife of Wm. J. Duley; Emma, daughter of Mrs. Duley; a son of Mrs. Duley; Rosanna and Ellen, daughters of Thomas Ireland, and Tillie, daughter of Wm. Everett.

Pattee and his men presented the sum of $252 to the unfortunates, and sent them to Fort Randall, whence they will be forwarded to Cedar Falls, Iowa, to await intelligence from their friends. They have relations at or near Belvidere, Ill. They were captured August 22d, and their sufferings have been terrible. The Indians by whom they were carried off were Santees, and Major Pattee was on the trail of the savages with strong hope of overhauling them.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

List of Promotions in Illinois Regiments.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 18.—A letter from Assistant Adjutant Gen. Vincent at Washington, announce that the marine artillery, mostly recruited in Chicago, will be mustered out of the service as soon as their services can be dispensed with. The following appointments and promotions have been made:

Seventh Infantry—1st Lieut. John B. Clark, to be Capt. Co. D, vice R. A. Brooks, killed in battle; 2d Lieut. Seth L. Raymond to be 1st Lieut. Co. D, vice Claire, promoted from the ranks; M. McCoy, to be 2d Lieut. of Co. D, vice Reynolds, promoted.

Thirty-Sixth Infantry—1st Lieut. Abel Longworth, to be Capt. of Co. G, vice Patrick Light, resigned; 2d Lieut. Robert M. Denning to be 1st Lieut. Co. G, vice Longworth promoted; Sergeant Lewis J. Austin, to be 2d Lieut. of Co. G, vice Denning, promoted; Sergeant D. E. Shaw, to be 2d Lieut. of Co. I, vice Voso, resigned.

Fifty-Third Infantry—G. Ewett, Post Sur., vice J Harris, resigned; 11th cavalry, 1st Lieut. Anthony Rockerig, Capt. co. A, vice Teenie promoted; 2d Lieut. T. Schoerer, 1st Lieut. co. A, vice Rockerig promoted; Sergt. Hermon Herred, 2d lieut. co. A, vice Schoerer, promoted.

Fifty-First Infantry—H. W. Hall, Adjt. vice Daves promoted; 1st Lieut. Albert N. Telton, Capt. co. C, vice Peltz resigned; 2d Lieut. Albert Eads, 1st Lieut. co. C, vice Tilton, promoted; Sergt. James T. D. Hatfield, 2d Lieut. co. C, vice Eads, promoted;

Sixtieth Infantry—Sergeant Walter F. Moore, 2d Lieut. Co. A, vice Ingram resigned; Sergeant John Q. Adams, 2d Lieut. Co. E, vice Mitchell resigned; Sergeant John B. Cabman, 1st Lieut. Co. D, vice Cholsser resigned; Sergt. Amsey Keinffin 2d Lieut. Co. D, vice Stell resigned; 1st Lieut. Robt. B. Stinson, Capt. Co. F, vice May resigned; 2d Lieut. Thos. G. Stokes, 1st Lieut. Co. F, vice Stinson promoted; Sergt. Cornelius N. Breese, 1st Lieut. Co. G, vice Maxey promoted; 2d Lieut. John S. Bridges, 1st Lieut. Co. K, vice Benson resigned; Sergt. L. A. Miller, 2d Lieut. Co. K, vice Bridges promoted.

Seventh Cavalry—Capt. Wm. D. Blackburn Major, vice Remell resigned; Sergt. S. H. Richardson, 2d Lieut. Co. C, vice Breckley resigned; 2d Lieut. Urich Brant 1st Lieut. Co. H, vice Viors dismissed; Sergt. Saul A. Ritch 2d Lieut. Co. H, vice Brant promoted.

Twelfth Cavalry—1st Lieut Lawrence J. J. Nisson, Quartermaster; Moses Shields, Commissary; 2d Lieut. Ed. Vassaer 2d Lieut. Co. B, vice Nisson promoted; Alex. Stewart 2d Lieut. Co. B, vice Vasser promoted; 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Steele Capt. Co. E, vice Bronson promoted; 2d Lieut. Geo. F. Ward, 1st Lieut. Co. C, vice Steele, promoted; Sergt. Chas. Coombs, 2d Lieut. Co. C, vice Ward, promoted; 1st Lieut. H. L. Reans, Capt. Co. F, vice Gillman, resigned; 2d Lieut. Jackson Doyenson, 1st Lieut. Co. F, vice Rives, promoted; Sergt. James M. Mattock, 2d Lieut. Co. F, vice Drennan, promoted; James Waly, Adjt; Sergt. G. Marsh, 2d Lieut. Co. D, vice Hedden, dismissed; Capt. Stephen Bronson, Major, vice Fonda, promoted.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

GENERAL BUTLER'S NEW LEVY

He Puts Screws to the Disloyal Cotton Brokers.

ARRIVAL OF THE LOYAL REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The steamer Cahawba from New Orleans 10th, arrived to-day.

Among her passengers are Hon. B. F. Flanders and Hon. M. Hahn, members of Congress from Louisiana.

Gen. Butler finding the fund raised for the poor exhausted, has levied an assessment amounting to $28,000 on the cotton brokers who advised planters not to send in their produce, in order to induce foreign intervention.

Col. French, Provost Marshal General, has issued an order that all persons arriving at New Orleans be required to take the oath of allegiance before landing.

The rebels on the opposite side of the lake were conscripting, and out of eighteen who crossed on passes, sixteen were seized and put into the rebel army.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. COWAN presented a petition for a bankrupt act.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to extend the Walla Walla and Fort Benton military road to Fort Abercrombie.

Mr. NESMITH introduced a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific.

Mr. WILLIAMSON offered a resolution that the Committee on the conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the facts relative to the recent battle near Fredericksburg, particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault; also for the delay which occurred in preparing to meet the enemy.

Mr. McDOUGALL, suggested an amendment that the Committee report the result of their investigations to the Senate.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON of Mass., the bill to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army, and for the inspection of convalescent camps and the hospitals of the army, was taken up. After considerable discussion the bill passed.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any information he may have in his possession showing when Gen. Saxton was removed from command at Hilton Head.

The bill to improve the organization of the cavalry forces was taken up and passed.

The bankrupt act was then taken up and Mr. FOSTER of Conn. addressed the Senate in favor of its passage.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of whom the transport vessels which recently broke down, namely, the Thames and Niagara, and schooner Nymph, were procured for Banks' expedition, and by what agent or agents of the War Department they were chartered, at what price and for what period and time, and also report to the Senate what officers or agents examined the vessels as to their sea worthiness. Adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BINGHAM from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill extending relief to loyal men for slaves wrongfully taken, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, who originally introduced the bill, remarked that he did not despair of satisfying the House that some legislation was necessary, and that the bill didn't interfere with the new article of war.

Mr. MAYNARD of Tenn. said it was important that some such measure should be proposed, to enable the military authorities to discriminate between loyal men and traitors. He had been informed on the best authority that in some parts of Tennessee the secessionists had been in the practice of inducing their slaves to get within our lines where they could not be reclaimed, merely for the purpose of annoying us.

Mr. WICKLIFFE mentioned several instances to show the injustice to loyal men in Kentucky, growing out of this question, and stated the case of a young and gallant officer who had been dismissed from the service. Something, he repeated, ought to be done to protect men, and to prevent scenes which he did not want to see.

Mr. LOVEJOY of Ill, regretted this discussion. He (Lovejoy) was weary of this persistent and shameless attempt on the part of the slaveholders.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, from the other side of the hall—"Do you call this a shameless attempt?"

Mr. LOVEJOY—"I do call it a shameless attempt."

Mr. WICKLIFFE—"I am not at all surprised to hear that from your standing and position on this floor.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I call it a persistent and shameless attempt of the slaveholders to get the army of the United States—the volunteers who have of their own free will offered up their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country—to turn themselves to the base business of chasing fugitive slaves. In this the gentleman from Kentucky has the effrontery to appeal to the justice of the Republicans.

Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio, in replying to Mr. Wickliffe—who had remarked that it was not his choice to have it referred to the Judiciary Committee, but to a special committee—said the reference to the Judiciary Committee was the proper one. In his opinion it was a violation of the Constitution, and if the principle should be established, it would return some day to torment the inventor. The bill authorizes the Federal government to interfere with the rendition and determination of fugitive cases within the limits of the States, in a manner unknown to the Constitution. The Federal government cannot by law intervene in any State. He had heard this reiterated more than once, and not more frequently than by the gentleman from Kentucky.

A colloquy then occurred between Messrs. Bingham and Mallory.

Mr. BINGHAM then argued that the bill was opposed to the new articles of war, the confiscation and emancipation, and not the least, the act which expressly provides that the executive may employ in the service of the United States, whether belonging to rebels or loyalists, slaves coming into our lines. The bill was for the purpose of hunting down and seizing slaves.

After a long debate Wickliffe's bill was laid on the table—86 against 45.]

The resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report if letters of marque ought not to be issued for the capture of the pirate Alabama, and other like craft fitting out in the ports of Great Britain.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates $731,000,000.

An amendment was offered by Mr. MALLORY of Ky., that none of the appropriation should be used for the benefit of runaway slaves or for emancipating or colonizing them. The amendment disagreed to.

The bill was then reported to the House and passed by a vote of 107 against 3.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the first bill of the calendar, which was to enable the testing of Sanderson's breech-loading cannon.

Mr. YEAMAN of Ky., made a speech, during which he explained the reasons why he recently offered a resolution declaring the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln unconstitutional and not calculated to hasten the restoration of peace, and as an assumption of power dangerous to the perpetuity of the government and the citizens. He said he had promised his constituents to uphold the unity of the republic and the supremacy of the laws, and that he would support the administration and the President, so far as the President would wage an honest, earnest and decent war within the pale of the constitution, and according to the usages of civilization and humanity for the vindication of the laws. He would if the choice were presented—take the Government without slavery in preference to slavery without the Government; but, differing from the radicals, he did not believe that slavery was the cause of the rebellion, therefore he would do nothing to destroy the institution, nor could he, for the same reason, support the President's proclamation to liberate the slaves, and he relied upon the conservative feeling of the people of the country to sustain him in his position on this question.

Mr. CRAVENS of Ind. replied to Mr. Noell of Mo., who spoke yesterday, and said he was opposed to the emancipation proclamation. He was for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and in favor of leaving the negroes where they are. The people who had achieved such glorious moral triumphs in the recent election would continue the contest until they had completely whipped out Radicalism, which, if not rebuked, would overthrow the Union. The Democratic party intend to maintain the Constitution, but they feel humiliated to see only blunder after blunder committed by this Administration. To have this government maintained on the basis of the Constitution, and to have this rebellion put down, was what the Democratic party wanted.

The Committee rose, and

The House adjourned.

From Nashville.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—A special from Nashville yesterday gives a dispatch from Charleston, dated Dec. 14th, as follows:

The enemy's gunboats, this morning, in Stono River, a few miles below the city, opened fire on our pickets on James' Island. The demonstration is considered a feint, to occupy the attention of this neighborhood.

Gen. Evans, commanding the rebels at Kingston, N. C., telegraphed to Richmond, on the 14th, that "Gen. Foster attacked Kingston yesterday with 15,000 men and nine gunboats. After a fight of ten hours we drove the Federals back to their gunboats. Foster's army is still in Evans' front."

[From the Journal of yesterday.]

Mr. J. J. Sullivan, railroad agent at Nashville, reached this city this morning, having left Nashville on Tuesday morning, and Louisville yesterday afternoon. He has our thanks for late Nashville and Louisville papers.

Mr. Sullivan informs us that it is extremely difficult at present for persons—especially ladies—to go south on the railroad from Louisville. But very few who go down from the North to go to Nashville succeed in getting passes. The regulations, under orders of General Rosecrans, are very stringent.

In Nashville all is quiet at present. Occasional skirmishes are reported south of the Cumberland, but no serious fighting has yet occurred. A great battle is liable to take place every day, and it was thought it would not be delayed many days longer.

We learn that a squad of the Board of Trade battery, under command of Lieutenant Stevens, several days since went out on a foraging expedition near Nashville, and were attacked by twenty mounted guerillas, while loading corn from a barn. After a brisk skirmish, six of our men were taken prisoners, and J. J. Carroll (from the *Journal* office) was shot in the shoulder, supposed mortally.

The names of those captured are Corporal Tinsley, Homer Baker, John Sherman, J. N. Williams, J. H. Buckingham and Thomas R. Richmond. Lieutenant S. H. Stevens fought with great bravery, and succeeded in getting away from the rebels.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.—Gen. Rosecrans sent a flag of truce yesterday with a verification of prisoners' rolls. Maj. Clarence Prentice was the rebel flag officer. He desired us to notify his father, the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, that he was well, fat, ragged, saucy and rebellious. While the flag was waiting for an answer, a party of rebels violated it by capturing our videttes on the road. Gen. Rosecrans protested indignantly to-day, and the prisoners will be returned to-morrow.

Bragg publishes a short order threatening to retaliate upon Union officers for imprisonment of so-called non-combatants at Nashville. Gen. Rosecrans retorts tartly, telling him to cut in and see how he likes it. Bragg also publishes an order thanking Morgan's troops for valor in the affair at Harisville, which he says was accomplished by Morgan's cavalry brigade and detachments of the 2d and 9th Kentucky, Col. Hunt, all under Morgan.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP CHICAGO, NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., December 14th, 1862.

I write you in haste to announce the capture of six of the boys of the Board of Trade battery. The capture happened in this wise: This morning Quartermaster Durand, Lieut. Stevens, Corporal Tinsley and six men, with three wagons and drivers, left the camp in quest of forage. The train reached the out picket, and the guard refused to let them pass. Lieut. Stevens returned to Gen. Negley's headquarters and obtained a permit to go out and meet a train which was returning. Armed with the pass, they struck off into the country, met the train returning, were informed where forage was abundant, but at the same time were warned of guerillas. Reaching a barn, the boys stacked their arms and were soon in the loft, throwing out the corn. While the Lieutenant was signing a receipt for the owner, twenty guerillas, armed with revolvers and carbines, rode up and fired upon our men. The boys sprang to their arms and returned the fire, but the odds were too heavy. Our first wagon made good its escape. The horses of the second were shot down and the wagon was upset in the gateway, giving Lieut Stevens and some others, after a hard fight, an opportunity of escaping. Six of the boys, Corporal Tinsley, Homer Baker, John Sherman, J. N. Williams, J. H. Buckingham and F. R. Richmond, were captured. J. J. Carroll was wounded severely in the back, and it is doubtful whether he recovers. Some of the boys of the 19th Illinois, a long distance off, heard the firing and came up on the double quick, but were too late. The guerillas were off with their prisoners. The affair has created much excitement in camp, and the boys are swearing vengeance.

To the Police Force of the City of Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS, CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1862.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Police, held on Wednesday the 17th inst., the resignation of Cyrus P. Bradley, General Superintendent of the Police force under the charge of this Board, was presented and accepted. The same takes effect on the first of January next.

As a mark of respect to Mr. Bradley the Board have directed me to notify you of his resignation. The same was accepted with reluctance and regret. You will miss him. It will be difficult for the Board of Police to fill his place, and the city in his resignation loses a competent and valuable officer.

Until the vacancy in the office of Superintendent is filled, Mr. Jacob Rehm, the Deputy Superintendent, will act as Superintendent.

A. C. COVENTRY, Pres't of Board of Police.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The term examination of this institution commences to-day, continuing through Monday and Tuesday. The following is the order of exercises:

FRIDAY.

9½ to 11 o'clock, Junior's French. 1st Arithmetic. Virgil.

11 to 12½ o'clock, Freshman's Algebra. English Grammar. Beginners in Greek.

2 to 3½ o'clock, Book Keeping. Sophomores' Latin. 2d Greek.

MONDAY.

9½ to 11 o'clock, Sophomore's French. 2d Arithmetic. Junior's Latin. 2d Latin.

11 to 12½ o'clock, Freshman's Latin. Reading and Spelling. 3d Greek.

2 to 3½ o'clock, Algebra. Sophomore's Trigonometry. History of United States.

TUESDAY.

9½ to 11 o'clock, Freshman's Greek. Junior's Mathematics. Latin Reader. Caesar.

11 to 12½ o'clock, Junior's Logic. 3d Arithmetic. Sophomore's German.

2 to 4 o'clock, Academic Compositions and Declamations.

The public are respectfully invited to attend these exercises.

☞ Go to Bryan Hall to-day for your dinner.

THE CITY.

RESIGNATION OF C. P. BRADLEY.—The Superintendent of Police, C. P. Bradley, has resigned his position. Jacob Rehm, an excellent officer, fills his place temporarily.

THE TRINITY CHURCH SALE.—Our readers should not forget the ladies' sale at Trinity Church this afternoon and evening. In view of the advent of the holidays, their beautiful collection of autumn leaves, sea mosses, cones, &c., is suggestive. The proceeds will be devoted to charity.

A LAW GALLERY.—We understand there is a movement on foot, originating with a number of the leading members of the Law Institute, to procure photographic pictures of all the leading members of the Chicago Bar, which are to be kept as mementos, in the archives of the Institute.

BISHOP DUGGAN'S LECTURE.—Bishop Duggan last evening delivered his very interesting lecture upon "Reminiscences of his visit to Rome and the Canonization of the Japanese Martyrs" to a large audience. The lecture was a scholarly and exceedingly entertaining and instructive effort, and gave great satisfaction to his auditors.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The second Philharmonic Concert takes place next Monday evening with the following splendid programme: Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; Aria from "Massaniello," by Miss Ellsworth; Fantasia from the "Sicilian Vespers;" Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" duo for flute and horn; Kuckens "Ave Maria," by Miss Ellsworth, and the Tannhauser March.

NIGHT AND MORNING.—The eloquent lecture delivered before the Fraternity at Boston by Rev. Robert Collyer of this city will be delivered at Warner's Hall on Randolph street, Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, before the West Side Young Men's Union Club. The well known ability and eloquence of the lecturer will secure for him a success not a whit inferior to that achieved by him in "the Hub." Every young man should attend.

NO MORE SHINPLASTERS FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The Board of Trade at their regular session, yesterday noon, resolved unanimously that after the 1st of January they would refuse to take shinplasters of any description, but confine themselves in their operations strictly to postal currency and specie. This is a sound move, and will be heartily welcomed by the public, who are utterly disgusted with railroad tickets and other irredeemable trash.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—BOOTH'S BENEFIT.—A most excellent entertainment is offered this evening for the farewell benefit of Mr. Booth, consisting of the "Merchant of Venice" and "Katharine and Petruchio," Mr. Booth appearing as "Shylock" and "Petruchio," supported by good casts in both pieces. Such an excellent bill ought to draw and we are sure the Theatre will be crowded with the admirers of the young tragedian. Next week we are to have a Fairy Extravaganza, the scenery of which has occupied the artist, Mr. Whytall, during the last month, and is said to be gorgeous.

SOME PUMPKINS.—A pumpkin pie, three feet in diameter, will be served up at the New England Festival, on the 22d inst. This is the big thing of the season, and there will be no difficulty in seeing it. Pie is a good thing, and the more of it the better, especially when the ingredient is pumpkin. But pie is not all, and consequently the managers of the occasion will set an intellectual table, at which Rev Dr Tiffany, Rev. Dr. Everts and Prof. Bartlett have already promised to sit and discourse in their peculiar style. It will be as good as a feast with the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

MARINE ARTILLERY.—There will be another meeting of those interested in the discharge of the men who enlisted in this service, at the office of the Home Mutual Insurance Company, corner of State and Randolph streets, on Tuesday, Dec. 23d, at 2 p. m. Hon. M. Haines, having returned from Washington, whither he was sent by Gov. Yates to lay the matter before the President, will be present at the meeting.

ROBBERY AT ARTEMUS WARD'S LECTURE.—Little did "Artemus Ward" think while he was reciting his mirth-provoking jokes on Wednesday night, which he concluded by repeating an appropriate verse from the song, the last line of which reads, "And as silently steal away," that some of his audience were practicing that same; yet some chap about that time was "quietly stealing away" from Capt. Brooks, of Company F, 9th Vermont, a pocket book containing about $100: six $50 U. S. Treasury Notes, the balance fives, and ones, except one $5 bill on a Massachusetts Bank. The robber is, of course, unknown.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—We hardly need make a last appeal to attend the Patti-Gottschalk concert this evening. The checkered appearance of the diagrams at Higgins' Music Store is a significant prophecy of the immense success financially, which must accompany the concert. As Gottschalk never gave a poor concert, it must also prove a musical success. Every body will be there, and between winter fashions and fascinating music, everybody will be delighted. The second concert comes off to-morrow evening, the programme of which we shall publish to-morrow morning. In the meantime, we advise those purposing to attend, to secure a seat in time if they wish to obtain one.

LARCENY OF FURS.—John Wallace and Chas. Peron, were brought before Justice Miller yesterday morning charged with stealing four mink skins, valued at twelve dollars, from John M. Hall, of Paxton, Ill. The complainant was stopping at the Continental Hotel, corner of North Water and Wells streets, where the furs were taken from his carpet-bag by the use of a false key. The furs were found at the store of a fur dealer, and identified, and the money paid for them was found upon Peron, who was convicted in default of $300 bail. John Wallace was discharged; but retained to answer a demand for him sent here from Kane county. Having served one term in the Penitentiary, Wallace is in a fair way for a re-election from Kane county.

THIRD AND LAST CALL.—There was a large attendance yesterday at the dinner provided by the ladies of Christ Church. Several hundred of our business men sat down at the tables and were satisfied, aye more than satisfied, declaring over and over again, that it was a better dinner than they had ever before obtained, for double the amount charged. Under the direct supervision of the Rev. Mr. Cheeney, the rector of Christ Church, and his accomplished lady, the whole affair has progressed smoothly and creditably, and we cannot but hope that at the dinner to-day (the last of the series) there will be a crowd. The tables will be set at 12 o'clock precisely, and from that hour up to 3 o'clock we trust every chair may be occupied.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.—The ladies are going to give a Christmas dinner to the soldiers at the Marine Hospital. Any person wishing to take a part in this very pleasing and proper affair can do so by helping to furnish the table. Any information required on the subject will be furnished by Mrs. Leonard, at 207 Illinois street, or by Mrs. Ball, at 265 Illinois street. Articles intended for the dinner can be left with either of these ladies, or with Mrs. Rice, at the Hospital. The articles supplied should be sent in early in the day, on Christmas, as the dinner will come off about 12 o'clock at noon; and if turkies, or other things not cooked, are provided, they should be furnished the day previous.

Now let the wounded and disabled soldiers at the Hospital, and those recovering from disease and preparing to return to their regiments, have a good Christmas festival. They are well worthy of such a token of respect and esteem.

A NOBLE LADY.—Mrs. Bickerdike, the well known and celebrated hospital nurse, who has had a large and varied experience among our wounded soldiers in the field, and in numerous hospitals, is in this city on a brief furlough, and will be at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, 66 Madison street, during the remaining days of this week. All who feel an interest in the work done by self-denying, devoted women in the hospitals, and who are anxious concerning the use made of sanitary stores, sent down for their relief, will derive pleasure and instruction from an interview with her. Mrs. Bickerdike is a most energetic, devoted, matronly woman, whose whole heart is in the work in which she is engaged. She reports among other things, that since August, 11,000 sick and wounded men, in the vicinity of Corinth, have been sent North, clothed in the shirts and drawers of the Sanitary Commission. By her own efforts and wondrous energy, she has established a laundry, where contrabands are employed, and where 5,000 to 6,000 pieces, belonging to the hospitals are weekly washed and ironed. In this way she saves thousands of dollars weekly—as the rule has too generally been, to throw away soiled clothes. Call and see her; she will be found a most interesting lady.

SEWING MACHINE CONVENTION.

THE DELEGATES VIEW THE CITY.

PROCEEDINGS AT BRYAN HALL.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the delegates in attending upon the Sewing Machine Convention, assembled at the spacious rooms of Wheeler & Wilson's Agency, on Lake street, where they were provided, by Mr. Chittenden, with carriages for a ride about the city. In a brief time the procession was formed, and the visitors started on a tour of observation. The route pursued was down Lake street to Wabash avenue, on the avenue South to Twelfth street, thence across to Michigan avenue, and back to the Illinois Central depot. From the depot the visitors proceeded to visit the Water Works; they were then conveyed to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Depot, from thence to Union Park, and from the latter point to Bryan Hall, which was reached at 12 o'clock m.

At one o'clock p. m. the Convention again met and was called to order by the President—Geo. B. Chittenden, esq.

The Secretary read a list of the names of delegates to the Convention, those present answering as their names were called.

A. C. Davis being called, temporarily, to the chair, Mr. Chittenden, took the stand and entered into an elaborate and a lucid explanation of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and also discussed the relative merits of other machines, in an able and an interesting manner. His explanations, made with the aid of machines and the blackboard, were so plain and comprehensive that the merest child could understand them. His remarks, throughout, were listened to attentively, and frequently applauded. The speaker was manifestly complete master of the subject under consideration, and his address must prove highly instructive to the numerous delegates in attendance.

A complete verbatim report of Mr. Chittenden's remarks will appear in the TRIBUNE to-morrow morning, a crowd of matter preventing its publication in this issue.

At the close of the address, a member of the Convention offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. Chittenden for the able, clear, and scientific manner in which he has described the various Sewing Machines in use, and for his explanation of the advantages of the rotary hook over the shuttle.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to the Tremont House at 8 o'clock, p. m.

We had expected to give a full report of the proceedings at the banquet, but an unusual press of very important matter, renders it imperatively necessary that we should defer it until to-morrow.

We are unable to publish, this morning, a complete list of the delegates in attendance upon the Convention, as only a portion of them had reported their names to the Secretary last evening. We insert the following:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Aurora, Ill	R. W. Gates.
Amboy, Ill	J. Swift.
Brodhead, Wis	M. Halstead.
Burlington, Wis	J. S. Crane.
Burlington, Iowa	C. H. Waldin.
Bloomington, Ill	J. N. Ward.
Beaver Dam, Wis	Hall & Phelps.
Belvidere, Ill	Mrs. Sarah L. Tinker.
Blue Island	H. H. Massey.
Crystal Lake, Ill	James Crow.
Charleston, Ill	L. Wiley.
Columbus, Wis	Lepard & Hopkins.
Cairo, Ill	P. Parnbacker.
Crown Point, Ind	S. M. Allman.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	L. Daniels & Co.
Clinton, Iowa	C. A. Hagerty.
Clifton, Ill	C. H. Dennett.
Champaign, Ill	H. C. Howard.
Decorah, Iowa	J. W. Hard.
Dixon, Ill	A. Brubaker.
Dubuque, Iowa	C. H. Wright.
Delevan, Wis	Mrs. J. N. Ripley.
Darlington, Wis	S. W. Pierce.
El Paso, Ill	J. E. Cruston.
Earlville, Ill	A. J. Crover.
Farmer's Grove, Wis	G. Post.
Freeport, Ill	W. D. Smithe.
Fort Atkinson, Wis	H. M. Ganong.
Fox Lake, Wis	Miss E. Tomkins.
Fairfield, Iowa	C. S. Clark.
Galesburgh, Ill	David Sanborn.
Geneva, Wis	W. R. Davis.
Hastings, Minn	J. C. Meloy.
Indianola, Iowa	J. A. & P. S. Cooke.
Iowa City, Iowa	G. W. Marquardt & Co.
Jacksonville, Ill	A. L. Swift.
Jerseyville, Ill	D. E. Hedger.
Jefferson, Wis	D. Ostrander.
Jonesboro, Ill	C. Fries.
Joliet, Ill	Mrs. I. T. Millspaugh.
Janesville, Wis	C. Miner.
Kewanee, Ill	C. Bassett.
Knoxville, Iowa	J. B. Runkles.
Lisbon, Ill	J. P. Brown.
Lincoln, Ill	Fred. P. Fuller.
La Salle, Ill	Adams & Hatch.
Lamoille, Ill	W. W. Clark.
Lodi, Wis	H. M. Ayer.
Macomb, Ill	J. W. Van Hoesen.
Magnolia, Ill	J. B. Ashley.
Morrison, Ill	J. H. Cobleigh.
Madison, Wis	Doyle & Hill.
Milwaukee, Wis	H. H. Bromington.
Monticello, Ind	H. B. Logan.
McGregor, Iowa	J. T. Enckley.
Marion, Iowa	L. Daniels & Bros.
Mount Vernon, Iowa	C. R. Collin.
Mechanicsville, Iowa	T. C. McClelland & Co.
Muscatine, Iowa	B. G. Durfee.
Mendota, Ill	D. G. Bly.
Monmouth, Ill	H. H. Boggess.
New Boston, Ill	Ives & Dennison.
Newark, Ill	Jno. A. Coy.
Onion Grove, Iowa	Hiram Rutherford.
Oakland, Ill	James Huff.
Peoria, Ill	Wm. Durst.
Plano, Ill	A. Steward.
Pana, Ill	B. B. Childs.
Princeton, Ill	H. A. Starkweather.
Peru, Ind	V. M. Beamer.
Portage City, Wis	Wells M. Butler.
Rockford, Ill	W. A. Manning.
Racine, Wis	S. B. Steers.
Richland Centre, Wis	D. L. Downs.
Sandwich, Ill	M. B. Castle.
Asbury, Ill	Mrs. D. A. Aldrich.
Springfield, Ill	Geo. W. Chatterton.
St. Charles, Ill	Mrs. S. M. Coe.
Sheboygan, Wis	Mrs. B. C. Chitty.
Tennessee, Ill	W. M. Latimer.
Valparaiso, Ind	S. W. Smith.
Waukegan, Ill	Chas. Lindsay.
Watertown, Wis	Walter Pease.
Warren, Ill	J. D. Platt.
Waukesha, Wis	Miss C. Dana.
Whitewater, Wis	Capt. G. H. Fox.
Waverly, Iowa	F. H. Curtis.
Winona, Minn	F. M. Johnson.
Cambridge, Wis	A. B. Carpenter & Son.
Canton, Ill	J. M. Fox.
Dwight, Ill	Mrs. H. H. T. Cutler.
Lafayette, Ind	Julia Rowland.
Malden, Ill	S. B. Bowen.
Washington, Ill	E. T. Fitch.

FIRE AT THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The New School House, Cabinet, Library, Furniture and Winter Stores Destroyed—Total Loss $15,000.

We regret to learn that the spacious and comparatively new edifice connected with the Reform School and located in the south eastern portion of the grounds was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon about one o'clock. The fire broke out in the lower part of the building, during the dinner hour, from some unknown cause, and although every effort was used to extinguish it, the flames made rapid progress and soon enveloped the whole building. The extreme distance from the city of course rendered aid from the Fire Department impossible, and Superintendent and inmates were necessitated to stand helplessly by and watch the conflagration until it had reduced the building to ashes, without even the satisfaction of having removed any articles of value.

The Reform School was established in 1855, we believe, at that time consisting only of a small wooden structure, located in the extreme northern portion of the present grounds. Subsequently another building was added. Under the administration of Rev. D. B. Nichols a hospital was added, and a small workshop. The continued increase of inmates rendered still more room imperative, and in 1858-59 a spacious two story structure with a basement was erected. It was this building which was burned yesterday. The upper portion was admirably arranged for a dormitory. The lower story was occupied as a dwelling by the Superintendent, and contained also the cabinet, library and reception rooms. The basement was generously filled with the winter stores and clothing, all of which was destroyed. The cabinet was an unusually excellent one, embracing valuable geological, zoological and other specimens. It is entirely ruined. Many of the specimens were the results of the researches of Mr. Nichols, the rest being the voluntary contributions of citizens. A portion of the library, we understand, was lately removed to another building, so that the loss in this direction is light.

The Superintendent, Mr. Perkins, meets with a heavy loss. Only a few days since, he completely refurnished his rooms, and had just got his carpets down and furniture arranged, when the fire overtook him and completely destroyed every article. The whole building in fact had been just refitted and furnished for the winter, and Superintendent and inmates were congratulating themselves upon this desirable consummation, undone in so short a time.

The boys were at dinner when the fire broke out, and although an easy avenue was opened for escape, to their credit, be it said, they neglected its improvement, and lent their efforts willingly, although ineffectually, towards staying the conflagration. The younger members of the flock regarded it as a grand bonfire, gotten up specially for their entertainment, and enjoyed the spectacle amazingly.

The total loss by this unfortunate fire will reach in the vicinity of $15,000, upon which there is only a partial insurance. The building originally cost $7,000, but added to this must be counted the cabinet, books, valuable furniture, clothing and stores, the latter the partial result of the whole season's hard work upon the little farm. Apart from the financial aspect the loss is severe, as much is destroyed, the replacing of which will cost considerable time and trouble. We are glad to know however, that the school will not suffer serious detriment. Two brick buildings recently erected will furnish ample temporary accommodation, and the exercises and discipline of the school will go on as usual. We trust that the building destroyed will soon be replaced, as it is imperatively needed.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM HOPP FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

History of the Case—Opening of the Testimony.

The trial of William Hopp for the murder of his wife, Martha Hopp, was commenced yesterday morning in the Circuit Court, the Hon. Judge Manierre presiding. In order that our readers may come to a correct understanding of the case, and thus be able to follow the testimony, as the hearing progresses, we briefly recapitulate the main facts, as a preface to our regular report.

William Hopp and his wife Martha Hopp, were united in marriage in 1839, at the town of Paw Paw, Lee County, Ill. They resided at that place a short time, and then removed to Wheeling, where the murder was committed. From a small beginning, they amassed considerable wealth, secured a farm of 300 acres, well-stocked, and probably the finest in Cook County, and erected an elegant brick farm house, handsomely furnished. They have had thirteen children,—seven girls and six boys,—of whom three have died. His wife was a very quiet, industrious, Scotch woman, from all accounts loving her husband most affectionately, and managing the domestic economy with rare tact. He was a taciturn, reserved man, but for many years was highly esteemed, and enjoyed the confidence of the community of which, probably, he was the most prominent member. Year by year this wealth increased, and apparently their happiness, but some two years since, trouble arose in the household.

The husband unaccountably and without the shadow of a pretext, was seized with sudden fits of jealousy, and accused his wife of improprieties with other men, although unable to single out any one against whom to direct his suspicions. The wife, conscious of her innocence, paid little heed to his insane accusations. The matter was dropped for a time but again broke out, and this time was accompanied with blows. The wife then left the house and went to her brother's in Paw Paw, where she remained for three months, but finally returned upon the promise of her husband that he would do better in future. He minded his promise but a short time, and from that time until the date of the tragedy he frequently reiterated his charge, abused her without any cause, and she was compelled to leave him on several occasions, so bitter was his jealousy. On the 30th of June last, Hopp had been to Chicago and returned about dusk. His wife was in the garden. He approached her, and after abusing her for several minutes, to which she made no reply, she went into the house. He followed her and expressed regrets; she told him she did not wish to listen to him. At this he became suddenly enraged, and drawing a large knife from his pocket with a blade four inches in length plunged it into her abdomen, and the unfortunate mother fell to the floor bathed in blood. Hopp then cooly closed the knife, put it back into his pocket, and sat down at the front door as if nothing had happened.

The neighbors alarmed by the screams of the woman and her children, came rushing to the house, and asked him what was the matter, to which he replied, "Oh! nothing." The daughter Mary came out and took them into the room where the victim was lying on the bed in extreme agony. She made no accusations against any one, but the daughter said her father had killed her. Upon questioning him he acknowledged the deed, told the neighbors that he was perfectly rational; that he intended to do it, and he should do it again. He then justified the crime on the ground that his wife was hateful and treated him unkindly, and stated that he was perfectly aware of what he had done.

We have thus given a summary of the facts as they were brought out in the investigation by the Coroner's jury.

The prisoner is on the shady side of fifty, of a medium hight, of a muscular but not heavy build, sharp features and narrow forehead. His hair is a dark-brown, straight and well kept, and his eyes, gray in color, are restlessly moving from one object to another, with the rapidity of lightning. After looking at the accused full in the face for several minutes we could not but feel that there may be some truth in the theory of the defense, to wit: that he was at the time of the murder, and has been for years past, insane. There is a firmness and determination about his mouth and chin which is somewhat forbidding, but otherwise William Hopp is not, judging from external appearances, the man who would be selected from his neighbors as likely to commit a cold-blooded murder. That he inflicted the wound which caused his wife's death, we have his own word for, but whether the act was committed while in his right mind, remains to be seen. His brother Ralph is now, and has been for months, hopelessly insane, and it is claimed that the accused has on numerous occasions previous to the murder exhibited symptoms of the same malady. He will now, when in conversation touching the alleged murder, attempt to justify the act, and appear fully convinced that he has succeeded in doing so. His manner is that of a man who does not realize to any extent the fearful position he occupies, but rather of one believing he has an unpleasant duty to perform, has nerved himself to the task.

THE JURY.

The empanelling of the jury was rapidly proceeded with, and before noon the required number had been sworn. The following are the names of the jurors: J. C. Williams, John Gay, J. B. Rice, Arnold Bigelow, Thomas Shergold, Robert Scott, Eli Whitney, E. B. Bergole, Joseph Meeker, Reuben Taylor, W. R. Downs, A. H. Heald.

THE OPENING.

The opening of counsel was very brief, and confined to the facts as heretofore given, and the reading of the law governing cases of this nature.

The first witness introduced was ex-Coroner James, who held the inquest. His testimony was directed to proving the body *delicti*.

Mary Hopp, the daughter of the accused, was then called. Her evidence, as given before the Coroner's Jury, is recapitulated in the statement which we have already made, though at this time the minor details of the affair were somewhat enlarged upon. Her father, she said, was almost always kind to his children. She could only recollect of two instances when he had been otherwise. On one of these occasions, when he had used abusive and violent words to her, Mrs. Hopp had subsequently spoken to him about it, when he apologised to the witness, and said he did not remember anything of it.

Dr. Mergler, who was the physician, called at the time the deed was committed, testified to the character of the wound and the cause of death.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the further hearing was continued to this morning at 9 o'clock.

The prosecution is conducted by States Attorney Knox, assisted by W. K. McAllister and Chas. H. Reed, Esqs. The accused is defended by Mr. E. W. McComas and Messrs. Walker & Dexter.

A requisite number of beds have been put up in the jury room, and during the continuance of the trial the jurors will be boarded and lodged there at the county's expense. The large assemblage of spectators present in court yesterday, exhibits the interest and curiosity which the public take in a trial of this kind.

James Raymond, the Hotel Thief—His Trial and Conviction.

Yesterday morning a young man aged about 21, neatly attired, and of pleasant address, was brought before Justice Miller charged with stealing coats, at various dates recently, from the Sherman, Tremont, Briggs and Metropolitan Hotels. He first gave his name as Brown, but afterwards said his real name was James Raymond, and plead guilty to the charge. When asked his age he stated he "would be 18 years old the 4th day of next February." Judge Miller, who evidently has horse sense, examined his teeth, and told him "he was lying—that he would never see his twenty-first birthday again." The "youth" declared he could prove the statement by his mother, but the Court couldn't see it, and he was not allowed the advantage of the "baby act."

The articles that were produced at the court were a heavy pilot-cloth overcoat, fur-trimmed kid gloves, and several packages of official papers, belonging to Lieut. Thos. Brennan, recruiting officer for the Irish Brigade, stolen from the Sherman House; a new overcoat, belonging to John E. Maple, 210 South Water street, valued at $25—stolen from the Sherman House; an overcoat, stolen from the same place, belonging to Geo. Rice, 224 South Water street. Two pawn-brokers, named Ten Broeck and Drucker, testified to having purchased the coats from the accused. Daniels, *alias* Brown, *alias* Reynolds, was committed to jail in default of the penal sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

After his trial had been concluded, several parties who had seen the notice of his arrest and trial, announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, came to the Central Station and the Police Court Room, and for the first time made known their losses. Some had had their coats stolen from the Briggs, others from the Tremont, &c. Had they taken the proper course, by reporting their losses at the Central Police Station, at once, the matter might have been investigated, and their property recovered, which so great a delay now renders doubtful, as the coats may have been re-sold. From the statements of the victims, it appears these coats were taken from the hat-racks, near the dining-room door, and from places where they were, for the moment thrown down, in the sitting or reading-room. As this thief has doubtless accomplices in the business, those who read this will take warning, and avail themselves of the security of their property, by taking checks from the boys in the hotel coat-room.

The only regret this nice young man exhibited to the officers, was that "the account of his arrest, &c., would get into the papers—if he could only keep it out of the papers he wouldn't care." We don't see it in that light.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.

DECISIONS OF COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

Organization of a Manufacturers' Association.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the manufacturers of Chicago was held last evening, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to hear the report from Commissioner Boutwell, respecting the new Tax Law, as it applies to manufactured articles and manufacturers, and for the transaction of other business.

On motion of P. W. Gates, Esq., Ald. A. D. Titsworth was called to the Chair, and Mr. D. M. Ford appointed Secretary. After a brief statement of the objects of the meeting, by the Chairman, by request the communication from the Committee appointed at the last meeting, was read by T. W. Baxter, Esq. This communication was forwarded to Commissioner Boutwell, and embraced numerous interrogatories respecting the application of the present Tax Laws to the various classes of manufactures. After which, the Commissioner's reply was read, as follows:

To Messrs. T. W. Baxter, Edw. Ely and P. W. Gates:

GENTLEMEN:—The delay which has occurred in preparing an answer to your communication of the 28th of Oct. last, is partly due to my ill health, and partly to the pressure of business upon this office.

In the interval of time since your letter was received I have prepared and published a series of decisions upon the excise law, which will serve as answers to many of the inquiries and suggestions which you were pleased to make.

I transmit by this mail of to-day three copies of these decisions, to which I beg to call your attention, as containing my best judgment upon the subjects to which they severally relate. Decisions 1st, 3d, and 56th, relate especially to the questions raised in your communication, and furnish, as I believe, answers to much the larger number of them. You seem to have anticipated in a good degree the nature of the decisions which I have found it my duty to make. It happens by the provisions of the excise law that many articles of manufacture are subject to duty, although a duty has been previously paid on a portion of the materials, as proprietary manufactures. Shoes are subject to duty, although a tax has been previously paid on the leather, pegs, thread and nails. This mode in levying duties may in some cases prove onerous; but if the tax be levied uniformly upon all manufacturers in the country, its only effect will be to diminish, we cannot say in how great a degree, the consumption of manufactured articles. I think it due to the smaller manufacturers, that the construction given to the law should be such as will tend to prevent the aggregation of business in the hands of capitalists. As far as is consistent with my duty under the law I shall be governed by this consideration.

I do not anticipate any serious evils from this cause; but should such evils result from the practical operation of the Statute, I cannot doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury would be prompt to recommend the needed alterations, and that Congress would be equally prompt to furnish such relief as is in its power, and the exigencies of the country in this grave crisis will permit. I agree with you and with those whom you represent, in the expression of the "wish that this law may be so constructed, if possible, as to work equal and exact justice to all, injustice to none."

Very Respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

No. 1.

The general principle of the excise law is, that each particular manufacture is taxed for its value, though materials used in its production are in themselves manufactures, on which a duty has been previously paid. This is true of shoes made from taxed leather, of engines made from iron on which a tax has been paid, &c., &c.

Where a manufacturer has goods on hand at the place of manufacture, but has not taken out a license, nor kept his factory in operation since September 1st, such goods are subject to duty whenever sold or removed from the place of manufacture.

No. 3.

Tanning leather and manufacturing shoes are distinct branches of manufactures, and the product of each must be taxed, though the same person may be engaged in both branches of business.

The cutting of soles, however, as subjecting the material to no new process affecting its quality, may be considered as part of the shoemaking, and exempt as such from taxation as a separate manufacture.

Finished or curried leather, made from rough leather upon which the tax has actually been paid, is not subject to any additional tax in consequence of such finishing or currying.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1862.

No. 56.

This decision relates to the manufacture of clothing, but is too lengthy to publish entire. We give the substance of it:

Following the enumeration of articles in the 75th section is a provision including every variety and form of manufactures not otherwise specially provided for. It is in these words: On all manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, worsted, hemp, flax, etc., not in this act otherwise provided for, a duty of three per centum *ad valorem*." This construction would cover clothing, and hence clothing must be regarded as a manufacture.

The proviso upon which a claim has been urged that a tax should be assessed only on the increased value of the clothing over the value of the articles used, on which a tax may have previously been paid, is in these words: "That on all cloths dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured into other fabrics or otherwise prepared, on which a duty or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached or prepared, the said duty or tax of three per centum shall be assessed upon the increased value thereof. A sufficient objection to this view is, that the proviso treats of cloth as fabrics, when they have been subjected to the process of dyeing, bleaching, printing or manufacturing.

In answer to the representation that the work of manufacturing is generally performed by persons who are not the owners of the materials, the decision says it is the general fact that the manufacturer does not contribute any considerable portion of the manual labor needed in the branch of business which he pursues, and decides in accordance, that the manufacturer is he who furnishes the materials, the money and the skill employed in the management of the business.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Committee discharged.

T. W. Baxter, esq., being called upon, stated that in a Southwestern tour, he had recently visited the principal manufactures in several of the western cities and larger towns, and that, although they are taking no active measures to secure relief from what they all consider an onerous tax, yet they are almost universally willing to second the efforts of Chicago manufacturers, and that in case a delegation be sent from the West to further the object aimed at—that of securing the *one tax* principle—the manufacturers in other cities will bear their portion of the expense.

The Chairman stated that he had been informed by a gentleman from Boston, that manufacturers in the East are beginning to move in this matter; and that they are memorializing Congress to so modify the law that but one tax shall be levied upon any one manufactured article. He suggested that a Committee be appointed to open correspondence with and solicit the co-operation of those interested in other cities.

After a free discussion as to the application of the present law upon different classes of manufactures, in which Messrs. Butler, Baxter, Ely, Gates, Kohn, Ald. Brown and others participated, the Chairman suggested that without united, energetic action, we shall accomplish nothing; and that we organize ourselves into a Manufacturers' Association. On motion of Edward Ely, esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That we the manufacturers present organize ourselves into an Association of Manufacturers.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Association; and that the same Committee be requested to prepare a Memorial to Congress on the subject under consideration, to be presented at the next meeting. Also, that the same Committee be requested to act as a Committee of Correspondence, to present the subject to those interested in other cities, by opening communication with them.

The following named gentlemen were appointed said Committee:—Edward Ely, T. W. Baxter, P. W. Gates, H. Kohn, A. D. Titsworth, and H. Z. Culver.

The Chairman eloquently urged upon the meeting the importance of enlisting the earnest co-operation of all the manufacturers in the city, in this effort, when, on motion of Q. A. Carey, it was

Resolved, That this meeting resolve itself into a "Committee of the Whole," whose duty it shall be to secure the attendance of every manufacturer in the city, at our next meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Tuesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report from the Committee on Organization.

Adjourned Meeting of the Bar—The Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Horatio G. Shumway, Esq.

The members of the bar re-assembled at the Law Institute rooms at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in accordance with previous adjournment. In the absence of Judge Manierre the Hon. Grant Goodrich occupied the chair.

The Committee on Resolutions made the subjoined report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of the city of Chicago, are affected with feelings of genuine sorrow and regret at the death, in the meridian of a useful life, of their late brother in the profession, Horatio G. Shumway, Esq.

Resolved, That in integrity of life, in incorruptibility of character, in untiring devotion to the interests of his clients, in the honorable and zealous pursuit of his professional duties, in amiability of manners, and in kindliness and suavity of heart towards all with whom he was associated, the deceased was an illustration of the true gentleman and the successful and esteemed lawyer rarely to be found and worthy of all imitation. His honesty of purpose, soundness of intellect, and entire reliability as a counsellor, secured to him in life a large and lucrative practice, and his simplicity and gentleness of heart, and his sterling worth endeared him as well to his clients as to his professional brethren. He lived with the well merited respect and confidence of all who knew him, and stricken to death in the midst of his professional career, by disease induced by his own incessant exertions in his profession, he has died without an enemy. We deplore his untimely death—we should emulate his motives and merits as a lawyer and a man.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be also presented to the Law Institute, and the Federal and State Courts for engrossment upon their records; and to the newspapers of the city for publication.

On motion of E. G. Asay, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair to present the resolutions to the various Courts and to the Law Institute: United States Court—C. Beckwith; Supreme Court—J. P. Clarkson; Circuit Court—E. S. Williams; Recorder's Court, H. J. Stebbins; Law Institute—Wm. H. King; and the meeting adjourned.

ROOFING.—Call at S. C. Blake & Co.'s, 16 Metropolitan Building, and examine his patent roofing. It is a superior article and worthy of a trial.

☞ Who has been selling Carbon and Kerosene Oil for the last two weeks without charge for barrels? Why! Chas. L. Noble, 175 Lake street, sells oil as low as the lowest, and throws in the package! del9-8t

Domestics and Woolen Goods.

W. A. Butters & Co., will sell a desirable line of these goods, together with about two hundred dozen buck gloves and gauntlets, at their salesrooms, opposite the Tremont House, at 9½ o'clock this morning.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital Custom House street, New Orleans, established in 1850, is now permanently located at 88 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Specialist, cures old chronic and secret diseases, organic weakness and diseases peculiar to both sexes. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

Skates! Skates! Skates!

A full and complete assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's skates at Geo. T. Abbey's, 186 Lake street. dec13-6t

☞ 98 Dearborn and 120 South Clark streets are the best and cheapest places in the city for dying and cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's clothing. Cook & McLain, proprietors.

☞ Madame Cora James is daily astonishing citizens of the highest rank, by her wonderful Clairvoyant power, recovering lost and stolen goods, absent friends, and all things pertaining to business life. She has mastered all the science embraced in this glorious gift of prophesy, and has astonished her many thousand visitors of the highest rank, in the British Provinces and America, by revealing the Past, the Present and the Future. She invariably gives satisfaction to all who consult her, and all acknowledge the truthfulness of the revelations made to them.

Clairvoyant examinations and prescriptions, in all chronic diseases, Insanity in its various forms, Rheumatic Affections, Nervous Complaints, Cancers, Loss of Memory, and all complaints peculiar to females, and other complaints of long standing too numerous to mention, Madame James warrants to cure.

Office 54 Wells street, opposite the Briggs House, Third floor. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

dec17-4t

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education.

N. Y. GIFT BOOK HOUSE.—Book buyers should remember that at the above named house can be found one of the best selected stocks of miscellaneous books in the city. See advertisement of this house in another column.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1862.

Some of the banks report New York Exchange a shade closer; but there is very little, if any variation since yesterday's report. We saw one heavy discount house selling round lots to customers at par, but ¼ was the general market figure. The buying price was par. The immense amounts of pork now pressing upon the market keep balances at a high figure in the New York banks, into the hands of whose customers much of it passes.

The range for gold was 31@31½. The business doing in it begins to be quite limited, as the high premiums have drawn most of it to the seaboard cities.

Old Treasury Notes were bought at 26 per cent. premium.

The price of silver was 22@24—the upper figure for large coins.

The general money market is well supplied, with an active demand for money.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

A very moderate amount of business was transacted in the money market yesterday, and nothing new developed. We quote exchange on New York easy at ½ premium, and the buying rate nominally ¼ premium. Money abundant.

Gold was a shade firmer, and in large sums brought 31 per cent. premium. In small sums 30 was the general buying rate. Silver and Demand Notes unchanged, the former bringing 22@23, and the latter 21 per cent. premium.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1862.

Second Board.—Stocks active and better.

Chicago & R. I.	80¾	Mich. South	38¾
Ill. & P. du C.	31	Mich. Cen.	89
Clev. & Tol	67⅞	Pac. Mail	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pitts	47	Tenn. 6s	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. scrip	78	Missouri 6s	51⅞
Mich South gtd	85	Gal. & Chi	81⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81, coup	103⅛	Demand notes	127¾
7.30 Treas. notes	[illegible]		

Money market steady and moderate business doing at 6 per cent. for loans on call.

Sterling exchange dull at 1[illegible]@14[illegible] for merchants', and 1[illegible]@146 for bankers' bills.

Gold a little lower. Opening dull at 32½@32¾; closing quiet at 32⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Brl'y. bu.
G & C U R R	1475	5770	....	2351	321	....
R I R R	283	1780	250	....	....	....
Ill C R R	[illegible]	1950	....	1100	....	200
C B & Q R R	340	370	2695	30	750	507
N W R R	1007	[illegible]	....	2202	....	....
A & St L R R	....	960	6050	....	....	....
Total	3801	17134	9025	[illegible]	1071	707

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle.
G & C U R R	6340	....	....	2530	437	53
R I R R	....	69755	....	1689	184	235
Ill C R R	2800	31230	....	1270	2	178
C B & Q R R	....	108[illegible]	....	5618	158	109
N W R R	....	....	....	1230	37	87
A & St L R R	....	....	300	51	5	....
Total	9740	209709	300	12408	818	683

There was a good attendance on 'Change to day and the general markets were firm and active. Besides the usual activity in Provisions at this season of the year, there is an improved demand for breadstuffs, both by local, Eastern, and Canadian operators.

The receipts of Hogs posted on 'Change for the previous twenty-four hours, were 13,223, of which only 818 were dressed.

On the corresponding day last year the receipts were only 5,583, live and dressed.

Owing to the light receipts, the market for Dressed Hogs to-day was less active and 5@10c higher—with sales at a range of $3.60@4.15—the bulk of the transactions being at $3.90 and $4.10, dividing on 200 lbs. Extra heavy lots were sold at $4.00@4.15, all round.

There was again a good supply of live Hogs, and under a liberal demand by the packers, the market ruled active—yesterday's prices being well sustained throughout the day. The transactions foot up some 10,600 at a range of $3.00@3.65 for light to heavy averages.

The market for Beef Cattle was without material change. The offerings comprise a large number of "fancy" beeves, for the holidays, which are held at $4.00@4.50. About 250 head changed hands at $2.00@4.00—the market closing steady.

The Provision market was very firm, but not very active. There was a good inquiry for Mess Pork, but there little or none offering, and we have no sales to report. New Mess would sell quick at $11.50. At Cincinnati, buyers are offering $12.00—holders refusing to sell below $13.00. Prime Mess Pork was in active request at $10.75—with sales to-day of 200 brls at that price. Holders, however, are generally asking $11.00. English Meats are firm and scarce—particularly Short Boneless, which are in demand at 6¾c—holders asking 7c. Short Rib Middles are steady and in fair demand, at 6¼c. Cumberland Middles are held 5¾c—with buyers at 5½@5¾c. At Cincinnati, Short Boneless Middles are held at 7¼c, with buyers at 7c. Bulk Meats are in good demand and firm, with sales of Hams, at 5¾c loose. Green Hams were sold at 4¼c. There was more activity in Lard and the market was easier, but not quotably lower—with sales of 1,900 pkgs at 8½c for prime steam and kettle Leaf, and 8c for No. 1 Lard. Yellow Grease was sold at 6¾c.

The Flour market was firm but inactive—the sales being trifling, at $4.25@4.50 for spring extras and $3.25@3.75 for spring supers. There was no demand for winter wheat brands.

The Wheat market was active and buoyant, and we note an advance of 1c per bushel, with sales of about 45,000 bushels, at $1.02 for No 1 Red; 90c for No 2 Red; 88@89c for Rejected Red; 93@95c for No 1 Spring; 80@81½c for No 2 Spring; and 67@70c for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm.

Corn was also in better request and prices advanced ½@¾c per bushel—with sales of Mixed at 35¼@36c, and Rejected at 31c.

Oats were in good request and firm, with sales of No 1 at 40@41c, and Rejected at 37½c. Rye was firm at 61c. Barley was sold at 80c for No 2 in store, Highwines are still inactive and nominal at 32@33¼c. Timothy Seed is firm, with sales at $1.70@1.75. Clover Seed is in good demand at $5.00@5.35. Flax Seed is firm and scarce at $2.25@2.40. Domestic Salt is steady at $2.00 per barrel; but Liverpool G. A. has declined 20c per sack, with sales at $1.50 delivered. Cooperage is plenty—with sales of Lard Tierces at $1.80@1.85, and Pork Barrels at $1.40@1.45.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Dec. 15.—It seems as though the report of a rise last week had called out all the stock of this State fit for the butcher, and had also hurried forward all the Western cattle that could be forced ahead in time for this market. The consequence has been a receipt of over 4,100 to-day, and an expected further supply of 300 or more to-morrow, and this has knocked the market back a full ½c a pound upon the net weight of beef upon all grades and a very dull market at that for all but the very best—that is, such as sell for 8½c a pound and upwards. The wholesale butchers are buying very slowly, as the weather to-day is almost warm enough for Summer, and it has been very unfavorable for several days, and pretty good beef has sold in Washington Market at 6c a pound by the quarter. The weather, too, is so warm that the retail butchers are not encouraged to buy any more than present necessity requires; so that, with the unfavorable state of the weather and the unexpected large supply, with the certainty of a reinforcement approaching, it is not surprising that prices recede, nor will it be if they go a cent a pound lower before the close. There is a fair supply of Christmas beef in market, sales of some of which we shall give in the cattle market report to-morrow, at 10 to 12½c net a pound; and, unless there is a change in the weather, we shall probably be obliged to report a remarkably hard closing day of the market. At least, that is the feeling to-night, and the salesmen are trying to crowd off all the stock for which they can get a reasonable offer.

We believe some of the lower grades can be bought to-day at lower than yesterday, and we know that bullocks have been offered at $10 a head less than they cost, and we have seen some offered to kill and weigh at 5½c ℔ D., and others, of a rough sort, such as thin state steers and cows, are reported at 5c ℔ D., upon pretty low estimates of weight. The weather this morning was warm and rainy, but as there was a better prospect of its clearing off cool, some owners were encouraged to hold cattle over; and wholesale butchers grew more liberal, but the market was fairly glutted and broken down by over supply.

Baltimore Provision Market—Dec. 17.

We notice a moderate jobbing demand for bacon, but prices are without change. Barreled pork is scarce and held firmly. Beef and lard are quiet and unchanged. We quote western mess pork at $15.00@15.25; prime mess at $13.00; prime at $11.00, and rump at $10.00 ℔ brl. Beef—Baltimore packed No. 1 $11.00@12.50, and do mess $16.00@16.75 ℔ brl. Bacon—Shoulders 5¼@5¾c; sides 6¾@7½c; plain hams 8@9c, and sugarcured and fancy do 10@11c. Lard—western in brls. 10@10¼c; refined 12½c, and butchers' 9¼c ℔ D.

Pork Packing in the West.

We give below, from our latest exchanges, the number of hogs packed so far this season at the points named:

Cincinnati, Dec. 9	380,373
Chicago, Dec. 16	332,000
St. Louis, Dec. 10	45,000
Louisville and Jeffersonville, Dec. 10	85,270
Madison, Indiana, Dec. 11	19,000
Peoria, Dec. 9	22,000
Springfield, Dec. 10	15,000
Alton, Dec. 9	7,000
Milwaukee, Dec. 10	31,000
Muscatine, Dec. 9	35,000
Cambridge, Dec. 8	2,300
Chillicothe, Dec. 8	3,000
Indianapolis, Dec. 9	25,000
Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 1	5,000
Keokuk, Dec. 9	42,000
Burlington, Dec. 8	64,000
Total at 18 points	1,112,991

Beef Packing at Milwaukee.

[From the Sentinel.]

We should have published some weeks ago a statement of the beef packing at this city but for the fact that one of the packing houses carried on their operations in this line rather later than usual this season. The statement we append is complete, but, as will be seen, does not include the beef packed by city butchers.

BEEF PACKED AT MILWAUKEE IN THE SEASON OF 1862.

By whom slaughtered.	No. of Cattle.	Mess Beef, brls.	Extra Mess, brls.	Beef Hams, brls.
Edward Roddis	6,019	3,231	4,667	2,157
John Plankinton	4,037	3,159	5,657	1,630
R. C. Johnson & Co	2,930	2,973	1,319	917
Total	12,976	9,428	11,183	4,604

	India mess beef, tcs.	Prime do, tcs.	Total beef tcs.	Tallow, brls.
Edward Roddis	1,570	1,540	13,997	1,161
John Plankinton	....	....	10,446	921
R. C. Johnson & Co	....	....	5,314	428
Total	1,570	1,270	29,625	2,510

Compared with the two previous seasons, the result is as follows:

	Number of Cattle.	Amount of beef pack'd brls.
In season of 1862	12,976	27,685
In season of 1861	6,869	17,119
In season of 1860	7,676	18,955

It will be observed that there is an increase in the number of cattle over last season of nearly 100 per cent., while the yield of beef is not so heavy. Pretty much all the cattle packed here this season came from the interior of this State and Northern Iowa, and very few from Chicago.

Baltimore Seed Market—Dec. 16.

No sales reported on 'Change. Clover seed and flaxseed are scarce and in demand but timothy is quite neglected. New clover we quote at $6.37½@6.50, flaxseed at $1.75@1.80, and timothy seed at $1.00@2.00.

Cincinnati Seed Market—Dec. 17.

The receipts of clover are light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and the market is dull at $5.50@6.00 on arrival. Timothy is very dull at $1.75@2.00, and hardly enough doing to establish quotations. Flax is wanted by shippers at $2.00, though oil makers are offering but $1.75, and get small parcels at this rate.

Pittsburgh Seed Market—Dec. 17.

There is a regular demand for flax at $2.20 and $5.75@5.87 for clover. Timothy is nominal at $1.75.

Philadelphia Seed Market—Dec. 16.

There is less demand for cloverseed, and only about 450 bushels found buyers at $6.12½@6.25, mostly at $6.00 ℔ bushel. No change in timothy or flaxseed.

New York Salt Market—Dec. 15.

Salt is in moderate request; the sales include 14,000 bu Turks' Island at [illegible].

Cincinnati Salt Market—Dec. 17.

We have no change to notice of special interest. The demand for all kinds is light and prices but feebly sustained, though they are not quotably lower. Ohio River and Kanawha sells at 23¾@25c ℔ bushel; Liverpool, $1.45@1.50 ℔ bag; and Turks' Island, 45c ℔ bushel. The receipts are quite large.

Baltimore Salt Market—Dec. 16.

For sacks the demand is confined to jobbing lots, which we quote at $1.50 for ground alum and at $2.25 ℔ sack for fine. Nothing doing in bulk.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—Dec. 17.

There is no demand for refined, and the market is very dull and depressed and prices manifest a drooping tendency. We continue to quote outside brands of free oil at 60@70c, and the best city brands at 75c, packages included. There is but little doing in crude, though prices remain unchanged at 20c in bulk and 25c in bbls. Sales of 100 and 300 brls to refiners here at 19c, brls to be returned, and 500 brls to go to Cleveland at 31c, and $2.00 extra for packages.—*Gazette.*

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1862.

PROVISIONS—Barreled Pork and Cut Meats are in good demand and firm. Lard brisk and easier. Sales:—200 brls Prime Mess Pork at $10.75; 16,000 lbs Bulk Hams, loose, at 5¾c; 1,000 pcs Green Hams, at 4¼c; 850 trcs prime steam rendered Leaf Lard at 8½c; 450 trcs prime kettle Lard at 8½c; 100 trcs No 1 Lard at 8c; 80 pkgs Yellow Grease at 6¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 818. Market advanced 5@10c. Sales were as follows:

27 Hogs at	$3.80 and 4.05	dividing on 200 lbs.
77 " "	3.90 and 4.05	" " 200 lbs.
48 " "	3.90 and 4.05	" " 200 lbs.
481 " "	3.90 and 4.10	" " 200 lbs.
125 " "	3.95 and 4.10	" " 200 lbs.
86 " "	3.95 and 4.12½	" " 200 lbs.
50 " "	3.65, 3.85 and 4.05	div on 150 and 200 lbs.
24 " "	3.65, 3.85 and 4.05	" 150 and 200 lbs.
53 " "	3.65, 3.85 and 4.05	" 150 and 200 lbs.
80 " "	3.60, 3.75 and 4.00	" 125 and 200 lbs.
10 " averaging 230 lbs at		$4.05
14 " " 176 " "		4.00
24 " " 230 " "		4.10
95 " " 218 " "		4.00
34 " " 127 " "		3.75
27 " " 129 " "		3.80
19 " " 275 " "		4.15

FLOUR—Received, 3,861 brls. Market quiet but firm. Sales: 100 brls "Janesville," 100 brls "Grey Fox" and 330 brls very good extras at $4.50; 100 brls "Derwent" at $4.90; 100 brls "Smith Mills" on p. t.; 66 brls Spring extra at $4.25; 200 brls "Commercial" at $4.30; 76 brls Spring extra at $4.10; 100 brls "Henry Co" super at $3.50; 46 brls "Arcadia" at $3.75.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2,500 lbs Buckwheat Flour at $3.25—sacks returned.

WHEAT—Received, 17,131 bu. Market advanced 1c per bushel, with more activity. Sales were: 3,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 90c; 800 bu No 1 Red in store at $1.02; 1,800 bu Rejected Red in store at 88c; 1,500 bu do at 88½c; 1,000 bu do at 89c; 22,000 bu No 1 Spring in store (in Munn & Scott's) at 93c; 8,000 bu do (in Munger & Armour's) at 93c; 400 bu No 2 Spring in store at 80½c; 3,000 bu do at 81c; 800 bu do at 81¼c; 5,200 bu do at 80c; 1,800 bu do at 80¼; 1,200 bu Rejected Spring in store at 66c; 3,700 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 67c; 500 bu do at 70c.

CORN—Received, 9,025 bu. Market advanced ½@¾c. Sales were: 400 bu Mixed Corn in store at 35¼c; 7,800 bu do at 35¾c; 1,600 bu do at 35½c; 10,800 bu do at 36c; 4,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 31c.

OATS—Received, 7,595 bu. Market firm. Sales, 5,000 bu No. 1 in store at 40c; 8,000 bu do at 40½c; 9,000 bu do at 41c; 1,600 bu Rejected Oats in store at 37½c; 147 bags No. 1 at 45c on track.

RYE—Received, 1,071 bu. Market firm. Sales, 800 bu No. 1 in store at 61c; 400 bu do on track at 60c.

BARLEY—Received, 707 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 800 bu No. 2 in store at 80c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Firm. Sales, 38 bags dirty at $1.50; 25 bags prime at $1.75.

CLOVER SEED—39 bags good at $5.35; 75 bushels at $5.30.

FLAX SEED—15 bags Flax Seed at $2.30.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at 32@33¼c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 75@78c.

TALLOW—8 brls country at 9½c.

BUTTER—25 firkins good shipping at 13½c; 50 pkgs prime roll at 14c.

BEANS—150 bushels good White at $2.10; 19 bags prime Navy at $2.25.

SALT—Domestic steady at $2.00 ℔ brl. Foreign lower. Sales, 250 bags Liverpool G. A. at $2.50 ℔ sack, delivered at cars.

COOPERAGE—100 Pork Barrels at $1.40; 500 do at $1.45; 100 Lard Tierces at $1.80; 250 do at $1.85.

BROOM CORN—In good demand. Sales, 11 tons good at $1.10.

HIDES—Dull and easier. We quote: Dry Flint, 16½@17c; Green Cured, 7¼@8c.

CRANBERRIES—20 brls at $10.50.

SUGARS—Quiet. We quote.

New Orleans prime to choice	11¼@12
Cuba—Fair to choice	10¾@11¼
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11¼
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14¼@14¾
White coffee, A	13½@13¾
Coffee, B	13 @13¼
Extra coffee, C	12¾@13¾

POTATOES—Are in fair demand at 70@75c for sound. Frozen lots are unsaleable.

EGGS—In good demand at 15@16c.

POULTRY—Are in good supply. We quote: Chickens ℔ doz, $1.00@1.25; Turkeys ℔ D, 5@6c; Prairie Chickens ℔ doz, $2.75@3.00.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 673. Market steady and unchanged. We note the following as the best sale to-day. Morris sold French 15 choice steers from Bureau county, averaging 1,453 lbs at $4,00. Sales were:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
15	1515	$4.00	11	1158	$2.80
16	1127	3.12½	18	1094	2.95
26	1180	3.00	8	1580	3.18
11	1011	2.50	149	1019	3.12½
6	1433	3.50	13	1079	3.00

HOGS—Received, 12,408. Market firm and active. We give a few of the sales:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
44	293	$3.[illegible]	43	217	$3.32½
79	332	3.62½	110	171	3.32½
94	226	3.65	223	258	3.30
477	316	3.[illegible]	206	238	3.30
88	288	3.50	160	230	3.25
150	276	3.51	51	225	3.25
47	316	3.50	118	232	3.20
101	225	3.45	48	241	3.20
100	279	3.40	475	218	3.15
208	245	3.35	41	207	3.15
51	252	3.35	42	214	3.10
134	265	3.35	56	200	3.00

SHEEP—Received, 200. Market quiet but firm; sales were:

141 Sheep averaging 111 lbs at $4.67.

60 " " 129 " 4.75.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET.

[By Telegraph to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18, 1862.

The receipts of hogs to-day were 5,500. Market firm at 10@15c advance.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—COTTON—Market a shade easier. Sales 600 bales at 63@64c for middling Uplands.

FLOUR—Less active and scarcely so firm. $5.75@7.25 for super state; $6.10@6.25 for extra state; $5.80@6.00 for super western; $6.25@6.50 for common to medium extra western; $6.75@6.85 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.90@8.25 for trade. Market closing quiet.

WHISKY—38½@39c.

GRAIN.—Wheat less active and scarcely so firm. Chicago spring $1.22@1.30; Milwaukee club $1.25@1.34; winter red western $1.37@1.44; amber Michigan $1.45@1.47. Corn less doing and prices without decided change at 76@77c for shipping and mixed western; [illegible] for damaged and heated. Oats firmer with fair demand at 68@71c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull—Havana 9¼@10c. Hops firm and in moderate demand at 17@25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quiet and closed a shade firmer at $14.00 for mess; $11.25@11.75 for prime; $13.00@13.50 for prime mess. Beef in steady demand. Hogs a shade firmer; sales at 5¼@6c for western. Bacon sides firmer with a fair demand. Lard a shade easier 9¾@10¼c. Butter 18@22c for Ohio, 20@26c for state. Cheese steady at 9½@12c.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½.

FAREWELL BENEFIT, and last night but one of the talented young Tragedian,

J. WILKES BOOTH,

Who will appear in two characters, TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

Friday, December 19th, will be presented Shakespeare's play, in four acts, entitled

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock...Mr. Booth | Portia...Miss Kate Reignolds

Gobbo...McVicker | Gratiano...

GRAND DANCE...Miss Jennie Hight

To conclude with the Shakespearian Comedy of KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Petruchio...Mr. Booth | Katharine...Miss Kate Reignolds

Grumio...McVicker | Biondello...

Saturday, Richard III. Last night of Mr. Booth.

☞ In active preparation the Fairy Extravaganza of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE, with entirely new scenery, including a Grand Aquatic Scene, and one of the gorgeous scenes ever presented to the public, in which . The piece will include new local and political innuendos.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

SECOND CONCERT—THIRD SEASON.

BRYAN HALL.

Monday Evening, Dec. 22d, 1862.

Mr. HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1—SYMPHONY No. 7, in A, Op. 92...Beethoven.

I—Introduction and Vivace. II—Andante quasi Allegretto. III—Scherzo—Presto. IV—Finale—Allegro con brio.

2—ARIA—From "Massaniello," "A solid title"...

Miss JULIA ELLSWORTH.

3—FANTASIE FOR ORCHESTRA—"Sicilian Vespers"...Verdi.

PART II.

4—OVERTURE—"Merry Wives of Windsor"...Nicolai.

5—DUO FOR FLUTE AND HORN—"L'Exilé"...

Messrs. DEACH and EHRE.

6—SONG—"Ave Maria"...Kucken.

Miss JULIA ELLSWORTH.

7—MARCH—"Tannhauser"...Wagner.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely.

E. I. TINKHAM, President.

E. S. STICKNEY, Secretary.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL

Will take place at

Metropolitan Hall,

ON MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22d, 1862

To celebrate the

Landing of the Pilgrims of 1620.

The evening will be devoted to a social re-union of natives of New England and their friends, and will be interspersed with songs and speeches, after the good old fashioned

YANKEE SUPPER.

Comprising the various dishes peculiar to that people.

Admission to Hall, including Supper—50 Cents.

Tickets for sale by Root & Cady, 95 Clark street; A. H. Miller, corner of Lake and Clark streets; Mason & Co., stationers, 163 Lake street, and S. M. Brown, corner of Washington and Clark streets.

de15-y157-1w

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Last three nights of

J. WILKES BOOTH.

The brilliant engagement of this talented young Tragedian must positively end with the present week. In answer to the numerous requests for the repetition of several pieces, the Manager respectfully announces that the following Plays have been selected for the three last nights of the engagement, for which no new pieces will be secured.

Thursday, Dec. 18, Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.

MACBETH...Mr. J. W. BOOTH

FRIDAY, DEC. 19—BENEFIT OF MR. BOOTH.

When he will appear in Tragedy and Comedy. Shakespeare's play of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

SHYLOCK...Mr. J. W. BOOTH

To conclude with Shakespeare's Comedy of KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

PETRUCHIO...Mr. J. W. BOOTH

Saturday, Dec. 20th, Shakespeare's Tragedy of RICHARD III.

DUKE OF GLOSTER...Mr. J. W. BOOTH

de17-y184-3t

BRYAN HALL.

GOTTSCHALK.

The public are respectfully informed that L. M. Gottschalk, the eminent Pianist and Composer, will have the honor of giving in Chicago,

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

Friday and Saturday Evenings, Dec. 19 & 20,

at which he will perform some of his latest compositions which have caused so great a sensation in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and which have been performed with the celebrated Prima Donna,

Miss Carlotta Patti,

the principal star of the Italian Opera, from the Academies of Music of New York and Boston, to appear jointly with Mr. L. M. Gottschalk. The programme will be entirely changed each performance.

Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. BEHRENS.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

Tickets may be purchased and reserved seats secured for either of the two concerts, at the music store of H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M. Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—Tickets can be procured at Bryant's Seed Store, 78 Lake street; Farnum's Variety Store, 128 Lake street; Root & Cady's Music Store, 95 Clark street, and at the Park Building.

Auction Sales.

200 Doz. GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

AT AUCTION.

On THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,

200 doz. Buck Gauntlets and Gloves,

20 dozen MILITARY GAUNTLETS.

de19-y[illegible]-1t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BROADCLOTHS, BEAVERS,

Calicos, Buck Gloves, Wool Goods, Clothing, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 19th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, we will sell without reserve, for cash, 10 pieces English Broadcloths, 20 pieces Broadcloths and Beavers, 15 cases standard brand Calicos, 50 doz. Children's Wool Hoods, 20 doz. Wool Comforters, 20 doz. Scarfs, 50 doz. Wool Caps, 50 doz. French Linen Handkerchiefs, Together with a general variety of seasonable Dry Goods.

ALSO—A lot of Ready-Made Clothing.

ALSO—An invoice of Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.

ALSO—An elegant lot of pure Linen Damask Cloths all sizes, and Napkins, Ladies' Dress Goods, Black and Merinos, a large and desirable lot of Marseilles Counterpanes, Broche, Wool Long and Square Shawls, Hosiery, &c.

de18-y180-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

MULES AND PONIES AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 20th, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, we will sell a lot of Good Working Ponies and Mules, sound and kind, and good workers; one set Double Harness; one pair large Buffalo Robes, [illegible] and kind, well broke.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Dry Goods, Prints, Boots and Shoes, Gloves and Gauntlets, Yankee Notions, Fur Goods, Sleigh Robes, Wool Blankets, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday and Friday, Dec. 18 and 19, at 9½ o'clock each day, at our salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, we will sell a large stock of the above goods.

☞ Without reserve, for Cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

de15-y155-5t

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

Household Furniture and other Merchandise

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, Dec. 20, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

de15-y158-6t

ALONZO HASTINGS, AUCTIONEER,

108 & 105 Dearborn-st., cor. of Washington-st.,

Will sell on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our Salesrooms, a beautiful assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,

Consisting of elegant Mantle and Table Ornaments, and Table Ware of every description of the newest styles. Also, Household Furniture and a large lot of extra quality of Coffee, Whiskey, Groceries, &c.

de19-y[illegible] A. HASTINGS, Auctioneer.

HORNE & GIBBONS,

AUCTION AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122 and 124 Dearborn street, (Cobb's Block) Chicago, Ill.

Dealers in Groceries, Tobacco, Hats, Caps, Glassware, Fruits, Dry Goods, Hardware, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. Advances made on consignments when desired.

DANIEL H. HORNE. [de5-y66-1m] JOSEPH C. GIBBONS.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 20 LAKE STREET

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

ONE OF THE FINEST

Furniture Houses in Chicago,

AT AUCTION.

For the purpose of closing the furniture branch of their business.

We will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the Store of Aaron Shaw, 88 Lake street, the entire stock, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining room and library Furniture, Parlor Sets, rosewood and walnut, in solid Rosewood, covered in satin brocatelle and plush, Rep, mahogany and hair cloth do; Rosewood, mahogany and rep, finished in oil; Chamber Sets, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, and enameled, with and without marble tops; oak and black walnut Extension Tables; marble-top Side Boards, rosewood and walnut Dining-room Chairs, Library Chairs, Lounges, Book Cases, Wardrobes in rosewood, walnut and mahogany, with French-Plate Mirror doors; Centre Tables, with richly carved Hat Trees, Whatnots, Etageres, and a splendid variety of Easy Chairs, together with a large lot of Rush Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Cottage Furniture, Fancy Tables, Willow Work, &c. The above will be sold with a large amount not specified in this advertisement, consisting of one of the best assortments of Furniture found in Chicago.

Parties purchasing at this sale can have their goods stored in a clean, safe place for three months, free of charge.

de16-y200-1w GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 20 LAKE STREET

Our regular annual sale of elegant

Bohemian, French China and Parian Ware,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales Room, 20 Lake street, the largest and best assortment of Bohemian, French China and Parian ware ever exhibited in this city. It is impossible to give an extensive and varied list of articles in the limits of an advertisement. In it will be found articles of great beauty and utility. The goods will be on exhibition the morning of the day of sale, and persons would do well spent to examine it, and those who do not wish to purchase, will find the exhibition an attractive one.

de13-y179-9t GILBERT & SAMPSON.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Office 46—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

GORE, WILSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

54 LAKE STREET.

Auction trade sales exclusively of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We offer to the country trade Auction sales of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 9½ A. M., during the week.

GORE, WILSON & CO.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

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☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

THE NEWS.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Burnside's Army, reduces the Union loss in the late battle to 1,400 killed and 8,000 wounded. The condition of the army is good and its losses have been made good by reinforcements. The wounded are being well and promptly cared for.

From North Carolina we have the news of a defeat experienced by the rebels at Kingston, the Capital of Lenoir county, on the Neuse River, about forty miles from Newbern. The battle lasted all day, the enemy leaving their position in haste at the close.

Matters in Gen. Rosecrans' department are active in the line of skirmishes between inconsiderable forces of troops. Our special dispatch sets forth reasons of weight why Gen. Rosecrans will not inaugurate immediately any movement on a large scale.

Guerillas and cotton burners are active along the Lower Mississippi. Nothing new is reported from Gen. Grant. What we believe to be exaggerated statements are given as to the rebel strength and preparations at Vicksburg, but as our expeditions are going that way soon, it will be speedily investigated.

Matters at the Capital were quiet yesterday, and marked by no event of note.

A rebel divine in St. Louis is on his enforced travels, for Rev. Dr. McPheeters has been sent from that city under ban of the Provost Marshall. He has been the so-called pillar of disloyalty long enough, and the standard of Unionism will be improved by his withdrawal.

On the third page of this issue we give full details of the late fight at Prairie Grove, Ark., in which our army was victorious.

Our local column contains the finale of the Sewing Machine Convention, the grand banquet at the Tremont House on Thursday evening.

Abolishment of Slavery in Missouri.

The following is the House bill introduced by Mr. Noell of Missouri, on Wednesday:

To secure abolishment of Slavery in the State of Missouri, and to provide compensation to loyal owners therein of such slaves.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the following propositions be and they are hereby submitted to the State of Missouri, to be accepted or rejected by the legislature thereof:

FIRST. The Government of the United States will, upon the adoption of said State of a system of immediate emancipation of all the slaves therein, to take effect within one year from the 1st day of January, 1863, apply the sum of $10,000,000, in United States bonds, bearing six per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually, the principal redeemable in thirty years, to the purpose of making a full equivalent for the loss of the State or loyal owners of such slaves in said State, which said bonds to be prepared and issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to make effective the provisions of this act.

SECOND: That in the event of the adoption of said system of abolishment of slavery therein, as hereinbefore provided, the government of the United States will remove, or cause to be removed and colonized in some place outside of the United States, such of said freed slaves as may elect to leave said State.

THIRD: Whenever it shall become officially known to the President of the United States that the State of Missouri has, by its constituted authorities, accepted these propositions, and adopted such a system of emancipation, he is hereby authorized and required to cause the said bonds to be issued and delivered to the proper authorities of said State, to be disposed of and applied to the purposes aforesaid and none other.

SEC. 2. No compensation shall be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds hereby provided to any person or persons who may at any time heretofore have been in arms or who may hereafter be in arms against the government of the United States during the present rebellion, or who may in any wise have willfully aided and comforted the rebels, or in any way encouraged, or countenanced the rebellion; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to see that effective provision is made, by any act of emancipation that may be adopted in said State, to exclude such persons from compensation, before he shall cause the said bonds to be issued.

FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

Deaths in the Marine Artillery.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

[ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Dec. 10, 1862.

I send you the following list of names of those deceased in hospitals here since Oct. 1st, the date on which I commenced my duties as Ward Master. All these belonged to the corps of so-called Marine Artillery, recruited in Chicago, and most of them were residents of your city and vicinity. Truer and braver men never laid down their lives for their country:

Thos. O'Flaherty, John Breen, Andrew J. Darcy, Wm. Colgan, James Murphy, Jordan Knight, Samuel Enright, Charles Sheehan, David S. Riggs, John S. Hall, James Creighton, Peter Studer John Lynch, Thos. J Rowe, Daul. Coghlan, John McGuire, James M. F. Mead, Ezra Wiltsey, Marcus Jenks, John McEvoy, Norman Harlbugh, Wm. Forsyth, Stephen R. White, Edward J. Tinberville, John Dyer, John E. Shanb, Thos. Peterson, Wm. Smith, John Anderson.

(Signed) B. SELLECK, Ward Master.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19, 1862.

The 28th Wisconsin regiment has just received marching orders for Cairo, and will leave to-morrow (Saturday) at 10 o'clock, via the Milwaukee and Chicago road.

Col. Lewis, commanding the regiment, was formerly surgeon of the 2d Wisconsin. At the battle of Bull Run, he was taken prisoner while nobly attending to the wants of our wounded soldiers on the field. He was soon exchanged, and has been appointed Colonel of the 28th by Gov. Saloman.

The regiment is composed of a splendid set of men, and will nobly sustain the honors already won by Wisconsin soldiers.

IMPORTANT FROM MINNESOTA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Dec. 19.

News is just received from Pembina and Fort Garry, which states positively that a force of 700 warriors of the Yankton's, and other Sioux, are congregating at Devil's Lake, making preparations for war against the white settlements next spring, on an extensive scale.

The lake is only about twelve miles from [illegible]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The steamer Scotia arrived early this morning. Her dates are Liverpool 6th and Queenstown 7th.

The newspapers advance nothing new on American affairs.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in a quasi-official form, alludes to the presence of a French squadron at New Orleans, which is represented to have excited the disaffected population.

The London *Globe* thinks the situation in America promises striking results soon.

The *Times* thinks the Democratic successes have rendered the government desperate instead of daunting it, and it looks upon the President as the worst yet, as indicating that the beginning of a servile war is about to commence.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Prof. Newman, denies that he has expressed any sympathy with the Southern cause or passed a eulogy on Jeff. Davis. He has thought it out of his province either to praise or blame on such a complicated question. He claims to be a much better friend to the Northern Americans, than those who encourage them to persevere in a hopeless and destructive enterprise.

Cheering and very encouraging statements have been submitted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company by Capt. Hoskins, who made soundings on the Porcupine.

The French Government has concluded a contract for the supply of the army in Mexico for two years. A prolonged occupation is inferred.

The cotton famine distress in France is increasing in severity.

Consols were heavy—70 to 50.

The Greek question is unchanged.

Prince Alfred's election as King of Greece, is considered certain.

A number of lancers recently mutinied at Hamburg.

[illegible]—The text of the Queen of Spain's speech at the opening of Cortes in presenting the intentions respecting grand events on the island of Cuba, the said she felt confident that the events would not change the existing relations maintained with the United States.